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AWP OFFICIAL REVIEWS HOXHA BOOK ON 'TITOITES'

AU291022 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Dec 82

["Brilliant Page of the History of the Party and the Albanian People -- On the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha 'The Titoites' (Historical Notes)" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 29 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article today, written by [AWP Central Committee Member] Prof Sofokli Lazri. The article says among others:

The new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "The Titoites" just like the other works "Reflections of China", "When the Party Was Born", "The Khrushchevites", "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania" provides the Albanian reader and the foreign one, in a synthetized, but very clear-cut and convincing way, with an important aspect of the history of our party and people. It attracts you with its profound content, with the light it throws on many facts and events of the past and the present. Strictly adhering to the historic truth, the book "The Titoites" reflects correctly and realistically the heroic 40-year-long struggle of our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, against the hostile anti-Albanian policy of the Belgrade leadership, against its monstruous intrigues and plots. It uncovers how the Yugoslav revisionists have tried to nip the new Socialist Albania at the bud, to kill it when it was still young and poison it when it grew up.

Precisely this struggle is another glorious epopee of the Albanian communists and people, which, as for its magnificance and historical importance can be compared only with the victory over the Italian fascists and the German Nazis.

The article points out further on that the annexation of Albania and the coming to Adriatic, as well as the extermination and assimilation of the Albanians, have been one of the main strategic objectives of great-Serb chauvinism. This is a historical fact known and admitted by everybody. But what is less known is that Tito, too, strived to reach this objective. Naturally, the two sides have acted in different times, in other internal and external situations, and the methods have not been the same. But the nationalist ideology, which has led them, and the final goal they have had, are no different at all.

Comrade Enver Hoxha analyses and proves in a brilliant way in his book this anti-Albanian policy of the Yugoslav leadership with Tito at the head, these chauvinist intentions of theirs towards Albania and Albanians.

The Yugoslav leaders and their propaganda are distorting the history of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations for 40 years now. They have invented some sterotyped phrases, which they continuously trumpet in tens of books and thousands of articles which come out of the Yugoslav printing houses everyday, to the effect that they have allegedly created the Communist Party of Albania, that they have allegedly brought our national liberation war into light, that it was allegedly their aid which saved Albania after liberation and other tales of this kind.

Comrade Enver Hoxha presents so many facts and documents in his book that the Yugoslav megalomaniac claims regarding "their generous aids" to our country are reduced to nothing.

New facts regarding the plans and the activity of the Yugoslavs for the annexation of Albania and its conversion to the 7th republic, ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on, are being provided also by the artisans themselves of this chauvinist policy and its main actors.

They do this to settle accounts with one another, to take the first or the second place in the "Titoite pantheon" or for something else. This is of no importance for history. What interests history on this occasion is the discovery of the true facts and the authentic evidence, no matter who provides them and from what motives he is incited. Such are, for instance, the writings of Djilas in his book devoted to Tito, "My Friend, My Enemy", where he admits that "we have made mistakes and excesses when Tito wanted to liberate Albania and to put it under the Yugoslav influence". "The premature hegemonic aims of Tito towards Albania" as he puts it, were not realised due to the "Alabanian determination", therefore, Djilas concludes, Tito "stepped back".

Comrade Enver Hoxha has treated in many of his writings and works the Titoite phenomenon, its policy and theoretical basis, its role for the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia and for the splitting of the international communist movement. The fundamental and complete criticism of Yugoslav revisionism by Comrade Enver Hoxha always preserves its actuality. But it assumes special importance especially today when Yugoslavia is in a grip of general economic, political and ideological crisis, when the so-called self-administration is leading to a complete absence of administration, when unity-brotherhood has been transformed in a general national enmity and when the non-alignment has tied the country with the big ropes of the debts to the great imperialist powers, which dictate what it should sell, and what it should buy, what it should [word indistinct] and how much it should eat, what internal and external policy it should pursue.

The book "Titoites" helps especially all those who really want to understand the foreign policy of Titoism, to see the double face and to get acquainted with its chauvinist character. It is a fact that the Yugoslavs have always kept the dagger under the coat not only against the Albanians, but also against the others.

After pointing out that a merit of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha has been that they were the first to understand and expose the anti-Marxist, anti-Albanian and counter-revolutionary viewpoints of the Yugoslav leaders, the article stresses:

Facts go to show that great-Serb chauvenism, represented by Tito and company, aimed not only at Albania, but also at Bulgaria and Greece, the Adriatic area, Romania and the areas of central Europe. Comrade Enver Hoxha's memoirs on the disputes he has had at the period of war with the Yugoslav representatives with regard to their plans on the creation of the Balkan staff clearly testify to this political megalomania and these imperial claims of the Titoites. Today, too, no need to mention such acts as the Yugoslav interference in the counterrevolutionary events of Hungary. The Titoites do not have few claims. They do not stop giving lessons and orientations to mankind to follow self-administration, which brought Yugoslavia into light, or when they invite the peoples to unite with the Non-aligned Movement and, under the Yugoslav leadership and with it in the lead, to march towards eternal happiness, peace and security.

Tito's plan, the article stresses further on, was to be ruler of the Balkans after the war and that its domains be extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, from Danube to the Mediterranean. It is a fact that today, too, the Yugoslavs have claims to all the neighbours, they have this or that conflict with all, from time to time they set in motion the chauvinist bellows to blow the fire of the old feuds.

In the Yugoslav foreign policy, on the basis of which, lies Serb chauvinism, there are entangled the spirit of medieval Slav Pohodes and the thirst of the new bourgeoisie for markets, the neocolonialist dreams and narrow petty-bourgeois nationalism. Comrade Enver Hoxha's book helps us to get acquainted with this policy since its beginning and to understand better its present development.

In the book "The Titoites" Comrade Enver Hoxha exposes not only the reactionary content of the policy the Yugoslav leaders have followed towards new Socialist Albania, but he also reveals the forms and methods they have applied to destroy our party just as they have tried to undermine and topple from inside our new state. These are typical mafia plotting; applying methods of the ugliest ones, these are perfidious and criminal acts condemnable by every kind of morale and international law. Comrade Enver Hoxha has described in details the hatching up, development and smashing of the plots organised by the Yugoslavs against our party and its leaders, against the freedom and independence of Albania, against our socialist future. Such have been the backstage of Berat, the agency of Koci Xoxe, the Titoite-Khrushchevite plot at the Tirana conference, the activity of the Yugoslav arch-agent Mehmet Shehu, to mention the major ones and leave aside those scores of gangs and hundreds of bandits dispatched from Yugoslavia, spies and agents of different categories recruited by the Titoites to sabotage our peaceful work, all those waves of propaganda campaigns to denigrade our country and to darken its policy, all that diplomatic mobilization to create in the other countries a distorted image of our party and socialist state.

The book "The Titoites" teaches us to bear always in mind that the external and internal enemies have never stopped fighting against us, that freedom, independence, socialism, the life of the people must always be defended with the highest vigilance from the aims of those who do not wish us good. Seeing the fate the Yugoslav agents and arch-agents have suffered in Albania, beginning with Koci Xoxe down to Mehmet Shehu, we are more and more convinced of the force of the unity of our people, of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line of the party, of the courage and wisdom of the Albanian communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, factors these which made possible the failure of all those anti-Albanian plots, intrigues and deals of the Yugoslav revisionists. What we are sure of is that their hostile activity will never work in Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has treated of the problem of Kosovo in many of his writings and speeches, in early and latest materials, as was the speech of November 10 before the electors in Tirana. But this does not at all lessen the interests of the parts in the book devoted to Kosovo. On the contrary, it should be said that in this book Comrade Enver Hoxha has presented and treated it in all its historic and contemporary, national and international, political and ideological aspects in relationship to Albania and Yugoslavia. The article stresses that Comrade Enver Hoxha confronts two lines and two stands in regard to Kosovo, that of the Communist Party of Albania and that of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during these 40 years. Through facts and arguments, it proves that the stand of the Albanian communists was the only correct and wise stand in those difficult moments created by the foreign occupation, the different conflicts and feuds gathered not for one or two years, but for 100 or more years. This was a principled, Leninist stand which responded, first of all, to the interests of the people of Kosovo and served their mobilization in the struggle against facism. This stand was based on the recognition of the right of the people of Kosovo to decide themselves and freely on their own fates, without any pressure and interference from outside. In the mean time, the Yugoslav line and stands from the beginning to the end have been anti-Marxist and chauvinist. It is understandable that such a line pursued towards Kosovo would lead for certain to overlasting conflicts with its population, to oppression and national slavery on the one hand and to resistance and struggle for the legitimate rights on the other.

Further on the article points out that Comrade Enver Hoxha makes it clear that the stand of the Yugoslav leaders towards Kosovo is a blind course which leads not only to the deterioration of the situation in this region, but also to the degeneration of the political life and the increase of the internal contradictions in Yugoslavia, the further weakening of its international positions. The daily facts and events prove of his forecasts.

The criticism Comrade Enver Hoxha makes of the line, attitudes and actions of the Yugoslav revisionists in Kosovo represents a complete treatment of the problem judged from the Marxist-Leninist angle, rich in thesis and conclusions which bring a new, valuable and scientific contribution to the national question. Their importance becomes even greater if we bear in mind that the national conflicts have actually been enlivened in many countries when not only the small or great minorities but also entire peoples persistently demand the preservation of their national identity, the development of their native tongue and the observation of their own historical traditions, equality in rights and the non-violation of their particular psychics.

When one finishes reading the new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha the pride and the love for our heroic party and our good people, for their rare courage and bravery, for their maturity and serenity, with which they have overcome all those tempests and storms they were faced with, grow more and more.

The resistance they have put up for 40 years on end to the interferences of the Yugoslav revisionists in our interior affairs, the destruction of their attempts to annihilate us as a nation and state, represents one of the most glorious pages of our history.

But, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion, as they are irreconcilable with the enemies, the Albanians are also determined fighters for equality and justice in the relations among nations and peoples, for loyalty and friendship when others too like such a thing.

USSR THEORIES ON CONTRADICTIONS SHOW REVISIONISM

AU291220 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Bashkim Trenova article: "Antagonistic 'Socialism'"]

[Text] Soviet revisionist "scientific" publications are writing a lot about contradictions and the forms in which they appear in socialist society. One's attention is caught by the fact that, among other things, they admit that "from the experience of socialist countries it is possible to speak about the exacerbation of contradictions in social life and even their development into a situation of conflict," because the "practical history" of these countries points to "the presence of sharp contradictions that may have the potential of turning into an economic crisis or a crisis of the whole society." Such public declarations, objectively, cannot be interpreted as anything other than an admission of a very critical situation, a general crisis in the Soviet Union both at the base and in its superstructure, and a reality in Europe's "socialist" countries that is the same as that in the Western capitalist countries.

In fact, in treating the problem of contradictions in socialism, the Soviet revisionist theorists are now admitting that "the passing from nonantagonistic to antagonistic contradictions in concrete historical conditions" is possible and has been noticed in "socialist" countries, because "in fact it is being observed that antagonistic contradictions or their elements appear as a result of the maturing of concrete conditions in countries of developed socialism." According to them, it seems that socialism as a system has its own nature internal antagonistic contradictions that appear in all spheres of social and economic relations and in ideological life. In this way, socialism is in essence being made equivalent with captialism; the latter's iron and merciless laws that have caused it cancerous wounds are also being applied to socialism. with such deception [xhonglerizma] they aim to hide the capitalist reality of the "socialist community" countries and to improperly sell the complete degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union into a savage social fascist and social imperialist dictatorship as a normal process that is carried out within the sphere of the socialist system and, furthermore, as one of its high stages.

The modern revisionists' contortions are, as always, a failure, without a theoretical base and without a class analysis. In this way, for example, they accept that the attribute of antagonistic contradictions in socialism is tied to a "temporary departure from socialism's intrinsic nature." But every social system has a defined nature and character; it cannot be, for example, generally socialist and temporarily capitalist, nor in between. The present critical situation that exists in the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries has nothing to do with a temporary departure from socialism's intrinsic nature, nor with its internal nature itself, but with the modernist revisionists' brutal violation of the general laws of socialist construction, and with a restoration of capitalism in these countries -- not in part of temporarily, but completely and comprehensively. In fact, a series of objective laws concerning social development exist in socialist society, such as: those concerning the compliance of relations in production with the development of productive forces, the extension of socialist reproduction, planned and proportional development and so forth. These objective laws determine the socialist system's intrinsic nature, a nature that excludes the creation of antagonistic contradictions. It does not create any conditions in which they may arise, or which might lead to a crisis or a situation of social conflicts.

With their theories and practices, in both their domestic and international policies, the Soviet revisionists concretely serve the class to which they belong, the class where captial rules. In their internal policies, they attempt to keep the masses in darkness and to make them believe that they live in socialism, and not in an exploitative and oppressive capitalist society, that their rule is not in antagonism with the aspirations and interests of the working class and the working massed in general, but, as they declare, in socialism "social harmony and social contradictions do not exclude each other," because supposedly "harmony is always tied to its opposite -- disharmony." In their foreign policies, they aim to show the international proletariat and the revolutionary forces that their struggle and their class battles for a new world and life are futile, because the wounds of capitalism are also present in socialism and cannot be avoided.

It is clear that the Soviet revisionists' preachings about contradictions in socialism do not represent anything other than a part of the process of complete revisionism that deforms all questions of Marxist theory and socialist practice. At the same time, they express their fear of the revolution and its laws that -- as Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized -- operate not only in Western countries but also where modern revisionists rule.

USSR 'OCCUPIERS' BOGGED DOWN IN AFGHANISTAN

AU281148 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 28 Dec 82

['Afghanistan -- 'Asian Region' in Flames" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 28 (ATA) -- The murders of patriots, innocent people, the destruction of whole villages, the experimentation of the most up-to-date weapons, chemical substances and poisonous gases by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, are already known by the international public opinion. Terror and violence, plunder and barbarous oppression through which the Soviet occupiers have been trying to dictate their will in Afghanistan for 3 years now, are described in Kremlin as instruments which "give a new impulse to the development of collaboration of the Soviet Union with this region of Asian". As is known, Afghanistan is treated of as an Asian region in its relations with the metropolis. Formally, too, the Soviet "forget" to describe Afghanistan in the central organ of their revisionist party as a sovereign country and state with which the relations can and must be established only on this basis. In fact the whole 3 year long practice of the Soviet-Afghan relations testifies to the fact that they have been set up on the known classic model of the metropol-colony relations, that for the Soviet Union this country is merely its Asian region, which is exploited and plundered in the most savage manner.

After pointing out that the Soviet occupiers dictate the law in running the Afghan economy in compliance with their needs and interests and that they control its key branches, the article [not further identified] says: The Soviet social imperialists are enslaving also spiritually the Afghan people. They are injecting them with their corruptive and capitulating ideology. They seek to propagate such ideas which their puppet in Kabul, the quisling Babrak Karmal, repeats as a parrot when he declares that "there can be no happiness for Afghanistan without the unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union" So, the Afghan people should link his fate with that of the invaders, because as it comes out, they are not able to ensure either the happiness of their homeland or their freedom. In this way it is intended to perpeturate the state of occupation, by using alongside the aircraft, tanks and machine-guns which spill fatal fire, also different means to humiliate the brave Afghan people, to denigrate them, to implant in them the feeling of inferiority and inability to be all powerful and sovereign masters in their land.

The Afghan people, the article says further on, have fought through many centuries for their freedom and independence. The Afghans are continuing this war also in our days against the social-imperialist occupation and domination, against the plunder and terror with courage and trust in the victory. Three years have passed since the day of the invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet aggressors have not been able to "calm down" or to "bring the situation to normal". They have entered into a difficult road, without a way out, which resembles that of the American imperialiscs in Vietnam, especially their shameful end.

The Soviets, the article stresses in conclusion, are also employing the tactic of the "scorched land" in order to preserve at all costs the neocolonialist positions and interests in this new domain of their empire, but they themselves are being burned in the flame of the Afghan land.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON HEEDING PARTY LINE

AU281140 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Profound Understanding of the Party Line -- the Key for the Fulfillment of All Tasks"]

[Text] Today in our country young and old see with their own eyes and feel in their hearts the transforming and inspiring force of the party's Marxist-Leninist line.

As Comrade Enver has pointed out, this line is a synthesis of the struggle, aspirations and the implementation of the revolutionary deeds of the masses along the road of the Marxist materialistic dialectic. This correct line of the party is being enriched daily by the experience of the masses and given material form in further material and moral benefits. Thus, the masses create and the party leads, synthesizes, educates and creates again. In this continual process, therefore, it is the party and the masses together who not only create and implement, but also educate themselves and gain in experience, knowledge, capability and resolution through this great and fruitful creativity.

A profound understanding of the party's ideological lines makes possible the creation of firm beliefs among our communists, cadres and working people. These beliefs open up the way for revolutionary actions to implement the party line. This is reflected, for example, in the heroic struggle of the working masses led by the example of the communists to implement the historic tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress, to confront and successfully overcome the difficulties of socialist growth, as well as those created by the internal and external enemies and the savage imperialist and revisionist encirclement; to eliminate the aftermath of the earthquake in record time and so forth. Briefly, the effectiveness of a profound ideological understanding and revolutionary implementation of the party's line is the key in fulfilling all tasks and is, at the same time, measured with specific results.

In practice, however, shortcomings and weaknesses are being encountered. These can be explained, among other things, with the failure to correctly understand the party's line. Let us take the problem of living with the internal and external political situations. The party's line on this has always been and continues to be very clear. But is it being properly understood and implemented by everyone and all the time? In general it is being properly understood and implemented and numerous successes can be recorded in all fields of life, but we are not permitted to close our eyes to the shortcomings observed in this matter. Is it possible to say, for example, that those people who are drafting plans with reserves, who are exceeding the norms for the utilization of raw and other materials, who are inclined to fulfill plans globally, but not in all detailed indexes, who are producing goods of poor quality and who make excessive demands, particularly with regard to imports -- is it possible to say that these people have profoundly understood the party's line to live intensively with the situations? Certainly not.

Or let us take the problem of waging the class struggle. The Eighth AWP Congress instructed that to correctly wage the class struggle means correctly implementing the party's Marxist-Leninist line. All the internal and external enemies have been burned in the fire of the class struggle and their diabolical plans have been turned into dust and ashes. Strong and crushing blows have also been dealt to petty bourgeois psychology and mentalities, to backward customs and religious prejudices and to the influence of alien bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. But side by side with the achievements, one also observes in practice a lack of clarity, a shallow, narrow or unilateral understanding, cases of softening the class struggle and of underrating the enemies, a lack of deep knowledge of their present-day tactics, as well as indifferent, opportunistic and sectarian attitudes. Their existence proves that the party's line on the class struggle -- the driving force in our society, which is waged against enemies as well as within the party itself and among the people, in the consciousness of every individual -- has not been properly understood by everyone and all the time.

The correct understanding of the decisive role of the masses in socialist construction is a fundamental question of the party line. The Eighth AWP Congress confirmed this once again very strongly.

The party's line is the line of the masses. But cases of oversimplification and of formal treatment of the line of the masses, manifestations of bureaucratism and so forth, also manifest themselves in the course of implementing the line of the masses. There are cases when the voice of the masses is not being listened to in the way and to the extent it should be; when administrations override the elected organs, when some cadres fail to maintain close links with the people or consult them only formally; when the established norms of account-rendering to the masses are not always being respected; there are also cases of manifestations of arrogance, haughtiness and megalomania. The roots must be looked for deeply: They lie in the shallow ideological understanding of the party's line. Such manifestations are absolutely unacceptable to the party line, because this line presupposes lofty virtues of proletarian morality, which spring from a sound Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

The party's line is reflected and takes concrete form in its directives. To ensure a profound ideological understanding and revolutionary implementation of this line, the party organizations and, under their guidance, the mass organizations and the state and economic organs are duty-bound to work out the party directives properly -- that is, to clarify their need and importance from a political, ideological and economic viewpoint, always taking well into consideration the specific conditions in every district, area, sector or collective. The stress must be placed primarily on the clarification and educational work with people. This education must be specific and differentiated, in accordance with the educational standards, psychology and interests of individuals. It must be removed from globalism and formalism in order to affect people in the "heart strings," as the saying goes. However, a profound ideological understanding and revolutionary application of the party's line can only be successful and attain the objectives that have been set out when it is also properly based on economic, organizational and administrative measures, in addition to the educational work carried out.

RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETED IN EARTHQUAKE-HIT AREAS

Hoxha Tours Areas

AU222045 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 22 December reports that 100 percent of the repair work has been completed in Lushnje District following the 17 November quake. The only work that remains to be completed is the construction of new houses to replace those totally destroyed.

The announcer also reports that Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, accompanied by AWP Central Committee Member Nexhmije Hoxha, this morning met with volunteers working in the village of Kolonje to eliminate the consequences of the quake. The announcer says that Enver Hoxha and his wife were warmly welcomed by the workers, cooperativists and specialists, who informed him that over 700 houses had been repaired in the cooperative of Bubullima, to which the village of Kolonje belongs. The announcer says that Enver Hoxha congratulated all those present on their work and wished them further successes.

The same newscast also carries a report that the Berat District party committee has informed Enver Hoxha in a letter that all work to repair damaged houses and other buildings in that district has been completed. All the houses and other buildings that were totally destroyed have also been completely replaced.

Government Communique Issued

AU282116 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Communique of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the elimination of the consequences of the 17 November 1982 earthquake]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the eve of the new year, notifies all the people with great joy that the consequences of the 17 November 1982 earthquake in the Districts of Fier, Lushnje, Berat, Vlore and some other areas were completely eliminated within the appointed schedule. This was an important success in the series of continual achievements and victories of our working masses, led by the party, in honorably fulfilling all set tasks. At the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Council of Ministers and the state and party organs in the districts immediately took measures in the winter conditions to assist the afflicted people and organized and directed the work in such a way that the new year would find these people in their new homes.

Thousands of workers, cooperativists and young people from all over Albania rose as brothers and sisters of one ideal together with the afflicted, answering the call of the party to rapidly eliminate the consequences of this earthquake. The flag of solidarity -- one for all and all for one -- our people's high readiness, mobilization and revolutionary drive forcefully excelled again in this great political, economic and ideological action.

Over 2,500 specialists, masons, carpenters, drivers, mechanics, technicians and engineers from all over the country worked tirelessly shoulder to shoulder with the workers of the Districts of Fier, Lushnje, Berat and Vlore. The workers of the Districts of Tirana, Diber Shkoder, Korce, Gjirokaster, Kukes, Gramsh, Pogradec, Sarande and Durres excelled in particular. With self-sacrificing, persistent work and with a high sense of responsibility and determination, the people of the areas damaged by the earthquake and the volunteers fulfilled the task within 40 days. They repaired 16,000 homes and 600 socioeconomic locations, and they constructed 371 new houses, of an overall value of 42 million leks. All the costs were met by the state.

The elimination of the 17 November earthquake in such a short time is another expression of our people's vitality and unity, and their militant unity around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, of the implementation of the principle of relying on our own forces, our economy's strength, and the vitality of our socialist order. This new victory over nature's blind forces clearly expresses the great care of the party and all society for man, and shows what a truly socialist country can do when it is led by a party forever loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the highest interests of the people. The successful completion of the action to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake is the work of all our people led by the party.

Let us further disseminate and develop the new experience of this action to further advance our work at faster rates in all the spheres of socialist construction and the defense of the homeland. Let the year 1983 be a decisive year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a period of uninterrupted revolutionary actions for new achievements in fulfilling the plan, in realizing the objectives set by the Eighth AWP Congress, in overcoming the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, based entirely and resolutely on our own forces to make our socialist homeland forever more invincible and the people's lives better each day.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana, 28/12/82

HEALTH MINISTER ON 1982 ACHIEVEMENTS, 1983 PLANS

AU281029 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Statement by Ajli Alushani, minister of health, to unidentified Tirana radio correspondent on 1982 achievements and 1983 plans -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Summary] Important work was done in 1982 by the specialized disease-prevention institutions in strengthening hygiene-sanitary measures and raising the masses' health education and strengthening control over the implementation of sanitary norms. Good results have been achieved in the country's hygiene conditions, in discovering contagious diseases, in implementing measures to protect the environment from pollution and in protecting workers' health, especially in mines, oil drilling zones and chemical and metallurgical enterprises. New specialities were created, new diagnostic methods were applied, work was extended in experimenting, gathering and applying folk medicine methods and preparations and so forth. Work was also intensified in the area of cardiology and other specialities and in improving emergency services.

Better work has been done with mother and child care. Births increased 5.5 percent in 1982 as against the previous year. "There were about 4,000 more births this year than in the previous year."

Pharmaceutical services were improved, especially in the countryside. There are now 600 pharmacists working, and more pharmaceutical products have been produced. Some 20 new products were created in 1982. "There is now 1 doctor for every 720 inhabitants. Improvements were also made in the countryside where there are now 1,150 doctors, 350 dentists and 100 highly qualified pharmacists." The countryside has also been further supplied with assistant cadres, nurses, secondary pharmacists and other personnel.

Studies and measures will be undertaken in 1983 to continue improvements of hygiene-sanitary and health measures; studies will also be carried out, especially in mines and geological enterprises and for profession illnesses. Experiments and work will be continued in vaccines, antibiotics and other medicines. More attention will be paid to the qualifications of cadres, especially those working in the countryside, and in further supplying hospitals with more personnel, technology and so forth.

SRV ENVOY HOSTS ARMY DAY RECEPTION IN TIRANA

AU241544 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army, Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the embassy this evening, at which a movie was shown. The reception was attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jace Lula, deputy minister of defense; Niko Gjyzari, deputy minister of finance; and other guests.

TODOROV ADDRESSES MEETING MARKING USSR JUBILEE

AU291811 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 29 December carries a 53-minute live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture of a public meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, opens the meeting noting that it has been organized by the BCP Central Committee, the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Trade Union Central Council, the Komsomol Central Committee and other public organizations. He gives the floor to Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman.

Todorov begins his 37-minute speech by discussing the international importance of the founding of the Soviet state. He describes the emotions -- both positive and negative -- evoked in the world by its creation, adding that even today "nobody is indifferent to the Soviet state, the attitude being dictated by class attitudes." Throughout its existence, the Soviet state has guided progressive mankind, Todorov goes on. "Both friends and enemies understand what the world would be without the antifascist victory of the Soviet Union." He says, "Today the USSR is the firmest support of the peoples fighting for peace, democracy and national independence."

Todorov notes that "the USSR is the focal center of the basic contradiction of our time -- the contradiction between socialism and capitalism." Todorov then says: "Recently the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been subjected by the imperialist propaganda centers and mass media in some imperialist countries to a massive attack of slander. Totally absurd, incorrect and fully false accusations are being voiced. The goal of this campaign is to discredit socialist Bulgaria and real socialism and poison the atmosphere of the international relations and inflict new blows on the policy of detente and international cooperation.

"Comrades, the founding of the multi-national Soviet state proved that the elimination of social antagonisms liquidates national animosity and inequality of the people, and that the Communist Party is a guarantee of the full and historical solution of the national issue, and that the comprehensive development of each socialist nation logically leads toward their even greater liberation."

After referring briefly to the "peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, conducted under the leadership of the CPSU," Stanko Todorov dwells on the USSR's social, cultural and scientific achievements. He describes the quality of the Soviet peoples and their well-being, as well as the successes of the Soviet state in education and other areas.

"The USSR is leading the struggle for disarmament and peaceful coexistence," Todorov says further. He mentions the recent appeal of the Soviet state to the parliaments of the world, and recalls the recent Soviet peace proposals. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the Soviet proposals for strengthening peace and curbing the arms race," Todorov states.

Todorov goes on: "The USSR has (?clearly and unequivocally) stated to the world: The plans on further increasing the weapons of mass destruction, developed and implemented by the imperialist states, led by the United States, will not force the Soviet state to agree to unilateral concessions.

"To the provocations of the American side, Comrade Andropov has stated, we shall be compelled to respond by developing appropriate weapon systems of our own. [applause] As Marxist-Leninists we are optimists and we believe that in the final account the warmongers will be tamed, sense will prevail and the world will greet its third millenium with peace and security. [applause]"

Further on Todorov describes the Soviet state as an "example for all peoples fighting for national independence and peace." He speaks about the "attractive power" of the Soviet Union and stresses its role in "defeating the colonial system." He refers to "the attempts of the imperialist circles to discredit the USSR," and states that "anti-Sovietism today is the main policy of the White House."

Speaking about the importance of Soviet assistance for Bulgaria's development, Todorov quotes from Zhivkov's speech at the Kremlin meeting to mark the Soviet anniversary. He mentions the importance of implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions, and in this context he stresses the importance of Zhivkov's writings. He again describes the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the Soviet assistance in liberating Bulgaria in 1944. "The fraternity with the USSR is the cornerstone in Bulgaria's internal and international policy," he adds.

Todorov ends by thanking the USSR, on behalf of all organizations organizing the meeting, for its "assistance, friendship and love," and greets the Soviet state on its 60th anniversary.

Todorov is followed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who reads the greetings message of the Sofia working people to the Soviet organs on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. At 1653 GMT Aleksandur Lilov closes the meeting.

The announcer lists as attending the meeting: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting."

FRG MEDIA'S 'ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN' SCORED

AU281630 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 28 Dec 82

["When Evidence Is Missing" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 28 (BTA) -- In connection with the West launched anti-Bulgarian campaign the Bonn correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Nencho Khranov, analyses today the way this campaign is reflected in the West German press.

Noting that never before have the right-wing press, the radio and the television in the Federal Republic of Germany devoted so much space and time to Bulgaria, Nencho Khranov points out that unfortunately the current "special attention" aroused by the allies from across the ocean, is at high variance with the relations of friendship and cooperation which developed between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic, particularly in the last ten or twelve years.

"The Springer newspaper DIE WELT proved itself quite a champion in the anti-Bulgarian campaign" writes the correspondent. "In fifteen or twenty recent days alone, it brought out scores of leaders, articles and dispatches imbued with ferocious anti-communism and hatred for Bulgaria. Their authors sought to prove to the West German burger that socialist Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, "standing behind her", were "encouraging terrorism" and for that reason that they cannot play partners to the Western states".

On December 22nd alone, DIE WELT carried three articles on Bulgaria, the one more absurd than the other. Frontpage prominence has been devoted by the paper to a report learned "from sure sources" that there will be deployed SS-20 missiles on the Bulgarian territory aimed against Italy". In the orther material, dealing with the "lessons of the attempted assassination", the newspaper is try'ng to prove that the West must "bid farewell to the illusions for detente" and to start conducting a firm policy against the East. The third extensive dispatch based on arbitrarily quoted examples from the book of Ivan Vinarov "Soldiers on the Quiet Front" draws the conclusion that Bulgarians have been infiltrated into West German firms to work as "agents on call" without explaining that the book deals with the struggle of antifacists against militarism and fascism in the twenties and the thirties.

"All this", Mr Nencho Khranov continues further, "looks too ridiculous and foolish to the Bulgarian reader, but it is far from being harmless. Because it hints of the aim of the reactionary forces to undermine peaceful cooperation, to slander a socialist country which has given sufficient proof of her constructive peace policy, of her willingness to encourage mutually profitable cooperation".

Writes Mr Khranov further: "It is also interesting to point out here that not a single newsanalyst of such a 'free' press has deemed it necessary to recall the well-known facts of Bulgaria's efforts against international terrorism".

It is noted in the dispatch that the stands of the Bulgarian side on the ridiculous accusations have been rather superfluously passed over, that the Bulgarian arguments stated at the press conference in Sofia have almost been unmentioned, in spite of the fact that West German journalists had attended the conference.

Mr Nencho Khranov points out, however, that the tone of some newspapers, even those notable in the anti-Bulgarian campaign as the FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG, has recently stated to mellow.

Analyzing the charges against Antonov and the other Bulgarian citizens, the Frankfurt newspaper already admits that "it could have been so or it could not have been so". The same newspaper had to state recently: "The Italian legal bodies have no proof" and "The Italian magistrates and investigators obviously have no sufficient evidence to pass a sentence at a trial".

"Pressed by the absence of facts the bourgeois journalists have started to beat a retreat", stresses the correspondent, "but they lack the courage to admit the truth. The allegations now are that evidence is missing because 'the Eastern secret services work without leaving any leads'".

The UNSERE ZEIT was right to point out, states the Bulgarian journalist, that the aim of this campaign is clear: "This is instigation against peaceful coexistence and detente, in favour of confrontation and war. Reagan's 'crusade' against communism, proclaimed on June 8, 1982 is yielding its frui'".

The same newspaper writes that the aim of this action is meaningless as is meaningless the missile arming. The methods, however, are telling.

HUSAK MEETS WITH MINING, POWER WORKERS 29 DEC

LD292246 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak coal industry as a whole will exceed this year's plan by more than 400,000 tonnes, federal minister of fuels and energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger told Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak on Wednesday.

Gustav Husak received prominent workers and heroes of socialist labour from mining, power engineering and the gas industry in the presence of Josef Haman, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, and other officials.

Minister Ehrenberger said that the good results were mainly due to the Sokolov mining district which will exceed the plan by one million tonnes, and Ostrava with some 100,000 tonnes in excess of the plan. Miners in North Bohemian collieries, who worked selflessly over Christmas, will extract 700,000 tonnes more than planned for the last quarter of this year and thus reduce their 1982 deficit to less than 800,000 tonnes. The power engineering, gas and uranium industry will fulfil their plan, and the plan of electric power production will be exceeded by approximately 1,000 million kWh with a further drop in standard fuel consumption, Vlastimil Ehrenberger said.

Thanking them all, Gustav Husak stressed that fuels and energy supplies to the economy and the population have been steady this year despite all difficulties. The reliable work of the fuels and energy complex is a basic prerequisite for the fulfilment of targets of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in all spheres.

Gustav Husak appreciated that miners responded to the wage, social, health and other measures, adopted this year to secure the needed preference of the mining profession, by exceeding the plan. Their commitment to the needs of society was also apparent from the fact that the combined effort of the whole coal industry helped overcome the lower production in the North Bohemian coal district, he said and welcomed the good results of North Bohemian mines in the last three months of this year.

Gustav Husak went on to emphasize the need for strict and responsible use of fuels and energy. Every mine must implement its plan from the very beginning. It is equally essential to fulfil tasks in the construction of nuclear power plants. Even greater attention must be devoted to quicker rationalization and cuts in the consumption of all kinds of fuel and energy, he said and stressed the need for improvement on the basis of knowledge gained from a thorough control of the use of fuels and energy.

Receives New FRG Ambassador

LD290002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today the ambassador of the FRG, Klaus Meyer, who gave him his credentials. In the talks they stated that there are further possibilities for development and expansion of relations between the two countries. This corresponds to the spirit of the joint declaration signed during the visit of the Czechoslovak president in the FRG in April 1978 and is in agreement with the endeavor for the advancement of good neighbourly relations. In evaluating international relations they stressed the significance of a continuous constructive dialogue, which would be an asset, especially in the current complicated international situation, for strengthening peace and progress in the world.

U.S. ASSAILED FOR SEEKING NAVAL SUPERIORITY

DW291248 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Mattias Ehrich commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, in Long Beach, California, U.S. President Reagan recommissioned the modernized battleship "New Jersey," which had served in World War II. On this occasion the U.S. President once again mentioned the objectives of U.S. military and naval policies: gaining superiority over the Soviet Union. Here is Mattias Ehrich:

There has been a great deal of talk lately between Washington and Long Beach about maritime strategy, naval striking force and the necessary presence on all seas of the world. The backdrop of all this is a gigantic naval armament program that forms an essential part of the U.S. arms buildup policy.

Since his inauguration, President Reagan has attached particular importance to the navy. He proposes to increase the U.S. Navy, which is operating all over the world, from the present 460 to 600 ships. And this not only includes the construction of new aircraft carriers, the creation of an enhanced strategic assault potential on the basis of the nuclear powered submarines armed with Trident missiles, the enhancement of the cruiser fleet, the accelerated commissioning of vehicles for landing operations-- let us keep the mission of the rapid deployment force in mind -- but it also includes the modernization and reactivation of Iowa class battleships, veterans of World War II.

Starting yesterday the "New Jersey" can regard itself again as a component of the combat fleet; the reconstruction of the "Iowa" is in progress; the "Wisconsin" is waiting for the start of its rearmament and the "Missouri" still requires the appropriation of the necessary funds by Congress. The battleships will be modernized and equipped, for example, with Tomahawk and Harpoon missiles at a cost of nearly M800 million per unit.

One cannot but wonder: Why this immense expenditure, why this spending when these dollars are so urgently needed in an entirely different place in the state budget?

President Reagan answered this question in his own way yesterday when the "New Jersey" was recommissioned. He said the Russians are powerfully armed and are a sea power; they threaten the shipping routes of the Free West, and it is necessary to follow suit despite the great costs since the price for neglect in this field would be disproportionately higher.

Thus, the "New Jersey" and its sister ships are intended to contribute to the establishment of U.S. naval superiority. Needless to say that even old battleships put back into shape will not make this goal attainable.

The Soviet Union has obeyed its duty to protect its own sea borders and its legitimate right as a great power to build up a powerful navy of its own that also operates in the vast expanse of the world's oceans. Soviet ships, however, do not threaten any foreign coasts. It is not the Soviet Union that time and again led the way in the naval arms buildup.

It is, last but not least, the history of the "New Jersey" that shows where a one-sided distribution of forces at sea can end up. In the early fifties it served in the Korean war and in the mid-sixties it shelled the Vietnamese coast, its shells killing men, women and children of a people that put up a heroic resistance against the aggressors. The "New Jersey", too, could not prevent the defeat of the United States. People between Washington and Long Beach, where the Vietnam syndrome allegedly has been overcome, should remember this if and when the occasion arises.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR

DW301237 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Interview with Dieter Lemke, GDR deputy minister for foreign trade, by Renate Kuehn, presumably recorded in Prague on 30 December]

[Text] The protocol on the 1983 mutual goods exchange between the GDR and the CSSR was signed in Prague today. Renate Kuehn talked with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke who signed it on behalf of the GDR:

[Question] For years now the CSSR has been the number two trade partner of the GDR among the socialist countries. Will the trade relations expand and develop next year on the basis of their present dimension?

[Answer] The development of the bilateral trade relations is stable and dynamic. This is reflected by the volume of the mutual goods exchange as well as by the structure of that exchange. Characteristic of this structure are large proportions of products of the metalworking industry. The framework, the basis, for the development of trade is the long-term trade agreement between the GDR and the CSSR for the period from 1981 to 1985. This agreement envisages a considerable increase in the foreign trade turnover.

To a growing degree the progressing process of socialist economic integration and the positive results of specialization and cooperation between our countries precipitate in the goods exchange. At present about 200 agreements and accords exists on specialization and cooperation in general and on such specialization and cooperation in the fields of machine-tool building, agricultural-machine construction, electrical engineering and electronics and also the chemical industry, in particular.

[Question] Comrade Minister, how are these characteristic features of the bilateral trade relations reflected in the protocol just signed on the goods exchange between the GDR and the CSSR in 1983?

[Answer] The economically significant exports and imports of machines and equipment and other products of the metalworking industry are primarily used for the intensification of industrial processes. At the same time an important exchange of raw materials and materials as well as of consumer goods for the people takes place.

[Question] Could you perhaps expand on this by citing some examples?

[Answer] By way of examples I would like to mention the following: The exchange of machine tools for cutting and noncutting shaping and agricultural machines. In keeping with the specialization in agricultural machine construction the GDR will export, among other things, 1,200 harvester threshing machines and 350 potato harvesters with bagging equipment, and it will import from the CSSR 200 beet-topping and loading machines, 450 potato planting machines and 200 stable tractors.

Perhaps I may add something about rail vehicle construction. Next year the GDR's rail vehicle construction branch will deliver 80 passenger train cars and 150 refrigerated cars to the Czechoslovak state railroad. For the purpose of further modernizing the GDR's local transportation systems more than 170 Tatra streetcars will be imported from the CSSR.

Let me also mention some other GDR exports. We will deliver six inland waterway passenger ships and equipment for rolling mills in (?Skadno and Kuncice); these are important investment projects of the CSSR national economy. I would like to mention the export of potash, rock salt and brown coal briquettes and the export of household implements and textiles.

Examples of imports from the CSSR to be mentioned here are black coal and black coal coke, chemical products, pharmaceuticals, and gas ranges, washing machines and automatic implements, textile fabrics and articles of the readymade clothing branch for the consumer supply. These few examples go to show that the signing of the annual protocol for 1983 creates a solid basis for the mutual goods deliveries. The signing of the annual protocol is a contribution to the implementation of the agreements between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Gustav Husak.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED IN BERLIN

LD290408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland will increase their trade in 1983 in comparison with 1982. According to the protocol signed in Berlin today, trade in assorted rolled steel will be worth roubles 70 million. The protocol provides for reciprocal deliveries of raw materials and fuels, engineering, electrical engineering, eletronic and chemical products as well as extensive exchanges of consumer goods. It was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Dietrich Lemke and Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The GDR will export machine tools, cranes, farm machinery, open-cast mining equipment, textile machines, and photochemical products. Polish deliveries to the GDR will include coal, coke, sulphur, equipment for foundries, and the chemical industry, as well as woodworking machines. Polish enterprises will carry out extensive industrial construction work in the GDR including modernization in the Bitterfeld chemical combine and in the Buna works. GDR ships will be repaired at Polish shipyards. GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss and Foreign Trade Minister Soelle and Polish Ambassador Maciej Wirowski were present at the signing of the annual protocol.

BRIEFS

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAD -- Berlin, 21 Dec (ADN) -- Former Secretary of State in the GDR Foreign Ministry Guenter Kohrt died on Friday at the age of seventy. An obituary published on Tuesday by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers pays tribute to the services of the deceased, who had been ambassador to China and Hungary, as well as president of the GDR League of the United Nations. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 21 Dec 82 LD]

ENVOY TO JAPAN -- Tokyo, 27 Dec (ADN) -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito received on Monday Dieter Jaeger, GDR ambassador to Japan, who presented his credentials. The ambassador conveyed the personal greetings of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were gratefully reciprocated. Emperor Hirohito expressed his satisfaction about the successful development of relations between Japan and the GDR. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]

USSR ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES IN BUDAPEST REPORTED

Kadar Attends Reception

LD290040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar were among those taking part in the reception that was given on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR by Ambassador to Budapest Vladimir Bazovskiy. Also present at the reception were Politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Lajor Mehes, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari; Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committe; Peter Varkonyi, Central Committee secretary; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Several other members of the party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government also took part in the reception, as did a number of other leading personalities of social life. Several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic representations were also present.

Losonczi Speech 29 Dec

LD300444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Dec 82

["Excerpt" of speech by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the Vig Theater in Budapest on 29 December 1982 on the occasion of a festive commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR -- live or recorded; intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...the proclamation and treaty on the formation of the USSR. With this, it created the world's first worker peasant state of multinationalities. On the occasion of the jubilee, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, I greet with esteem the dear guests of our festivity; the leading individuals of our political, economic and cultural life; and the delegates of the top-ranking communities in the various spheres of work and creation. I greet every participant in our festivity and those viewers who are part of our commemoration. I greet the attending diplomatic representatives, including, with special warm affection, Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Hungary. [applause]

Esteemed celebrators: The voluntary union into equal rights and ranks of the peoples of Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Trans-Caucasian republics was a direct continuation and normal consequence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was victorious 5 years before. The establishment and strengthening of Soviet power, and the formation and 60-years' development of the unified Soviet state gave clear proof that the path of human societies can be turned to a new order; the world can be changed. A social political system can be (?formed) and can be viable in which power is not the tool of oppression, but the support and aid of man's social, material and cultural advance; in which the full equality of the various nations and nationalities can be realized; where fraternal cooperation, readiness to help and solidarity are the forces carrying society ahead.

The Soviet Union is the first state that not only proclaimed but also realized the full equality of rights of the peoples and nations, and consistently enforces this in its relations with other countries. The Soviet Union was the first state that made into official policy peace, the coexistence of peoples free from the conflicts of war, and the principle of mutually advantageous, fruitful cooperation.

This Leninist political practice -- which originated 60 years ago and is invariably living today, which is mentioned throughout the world as the Soviet Union's peace policy -- is the main pledge of our peace, our security and our belief placed in the future. This is the stronghold for our fight aganst the aggressive manifestations of imperialism; this provides support to the peoples struggling for their independence; this inspires and mobilizes the progressive forces anxious for the future of mankind and who want to act for it.

Dear comrades, esteemed audience. During the 6 decades of the Soviet Union's existence, and at the encouraging influence of its example, the political map of our earth has drastically changed. The socialist world system came into being as a result of the development after World War II. More than 2 billion people cut the yoke of the colonial system and attained their country's independence. At the festivity in Moscow greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the presence of representatives from 112 countries expressed that the world's first worker-peasant state presently enjoys the respect and esteem of all of progressive mankind. On this holiday, we Hungarians also greet with ardent affection our Soviet friends, the entire Soviet people and its vanguard, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Lazar Speech

LD300533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Dec 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the Vig Theater in Budapest on 29 December 1982 on the occasion of a festive commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Since its establishment, Soviet power -- whose first manifestation in international politics was the Leninist peace decree -- has consistently taken measures respecting the general principles and norms of international relations. Its positions clearly reflect that its foreign policy is determined by a commitment for peace and progress.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact have never left a doubt that, in the interest of strengthening international peace and security, they are ready to cooperate with every state. This is also proved by the initiatives that our countries have recently submitted. Among these, the resolution officially announced at the United Nations that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons is of outstanding importance.

On behalf of our party and government, I can assert: We greet the new greatly significant peace proposals presented at the festivity held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary; we support with full enthusiasm the peace appeal of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee, which calls on the world's parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples for joint efforts to avert the danger of war, to strengthen world peace and to ensure the right of life. The expression of a further readiness to negotiate the freezing and eventual mutual reduction of strategic-arms stockpiles and of the far-reaching respect for one another's security interests are further significant proof of the Soviet Union's wish for peace. It proves that the USSR -- as it has done since its establishment -- presently does everything it can to ensure that the generations of today and the future will live in peace.

Fulfilling the wish and desire of our people, peace, security and social progress figures in the center of the foreign political endeavors of our party and government.

This is why we consider it our obligation and in our national interest to ceaselessly strengthen our alliance system and to promote cooperation with the socialist countries; and these terms, we endeavor to contribute to a peaceful and just solution of international problems.

We sincerely wish that the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which is taking place in various forums, should lead to results; together with our allies, we will work so that the Madrid meeting will successfully reach an agreement on arranging a European confidence-strengthening and disarmament conference.

CSSR DAILY: FARM REFORM PRODUCES GOOD RESULTS

AU291248 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 82 p 6

[Budapest correspondent Vojtech Vesely article: "The Key Toward Growth -- Integration; Hungarian Agriculture's Record Grain Harvest"]

[Summary] With 14.7 million tons this year, Hungary registered the best grain harvest in the country's history.

According to information which I received from Janos Mezei, department head at the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food, densely sown grain crops, grown on 1.3 million hectares, yielded a per-hectare average of 4.4 tons, which was 0.15 tons more than planned.

Maize was sown as some 1.2 million hectares this year and, according to preliminary results, the per-hectare yields averaged more than 6 tons, compared with the planned average of 5.6 tons. The 1981 per-hectare yields averaged 5.3 tons.

Other particularly successful crops included rice, which was grown on almost 13,000 hectares and yielded 3.75 tons per hectares. Sunflowers, sown on 300,000 hectares, yielded an average of 1.9 tons per hectare and sugar beets more than 40 tons. Hungarian winegrowers have also had a very successful year. They filled the wine cellars with 5.8 million hectoliters of young wine.

Hungarian livestock breeders produced an average of 162 kg of meat per inhabitant of the country, which is a result of top world standard. The prospects for next year are also favorable as the herds are more numerous than a year ago and there is an adequate fodder base.

"Despite a long-lasting drought this May, Hungary reaped 2 million tons of grain more than in 1981. The key to this success was a pioneering system based on interenterprise integration. What is involved is that agricultural enterprises that of their own will decide to join the system, commit themselves to apply a set of the most progressive agrotechnical and organizational principles, with the integration providing them with all-encompassing services that deal with everything from seeds to marketing the production. There are now 73 such integrated units in Hungarian agriculture, 21 of them in plant production. The enterprises involved in them cultivate some 2.5 million hectares of agricultural land and, as a rule, their results exceed the statewide average."

Hungarian agricultural experts do not overestimate the results achieved. Their goal is to maintain the present standard, to raise production 2 percent and thus reliably ensure the domestic food consumption. The entire production growth is earmarked for export. Hungarian farmers want to contribute thereby to solving the most pressing problems of the Hungarian national economy.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT OPERATIONAL, MEHES COMMENTS

LD281630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Dear listeners, a few minutes after midnight the first block of the Paks nuclear power station was connected into the national network. The 440-megawatt strong reactor works at 20 percent of capacity for the time being. Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of industry, attended the brief opening ceremony and gave an interview to our program.

[Begin recording] [Mehes] It is a great pleasure for me to be present at this important moment in our country's industrial and energy policy history, at which, parallel with traditional power stations, nuclear energy enters the scene at last. This parallel switching now at 0013, 28 December 1982 means that the station already produces energy and can be connected into the electrical network.

[Question] What does it mean for the country to have a working nuclear power station?

[Answer] As we plan now the nuclear power station will work at full capacity in 1987 and will produce 22 percent of the country's electricity. This will replace a considerable amount of hydrocarbon fuel which, as is known, is more and more difficult to find and more and more expensive to buy on the world market. [end recording]

CHURCHES ISSUE NEW YEAR DECLARATION 29 DEC

LD292254 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December (MTI) -- On the occasion of the new year, the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Hungary has issued the following declaration:

"In the current phase of our history we are witnessing a nation-wide unity of action that serves the well-being of our nation. Believers should strive for the welfare of their families and serve their homeland and all mankind with honest work.

"Every peace-loving and honest person who feels responsibility for the fate of the world should act together with others to bring about balanced relations. For this reason we welcome and espouse the initiatives and efforts of responsible statesmen aimed at reducing tension, strengthening confidence and promoting detente. The leader of the Soviet Union recently took such an initiative. We regard it of paramount importance that representatives of world churches are beginning to espouse the cause of peace. There was eloquent proof of this attitude at the conference of world churches in May this year, when a stand was taken to safeguard the gift of life from nuclear catastrophe."

BUDAPEST REPORTS GAS AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD291316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] A Hungarian-Soviet agreement on next year's natural gas deliveries has been signed in Budapest. Hungary is to receive 3.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the USSR next year. This quantity, which is arriving on the fraternity gas pipeline, will meet 1/3 of the natural gas requirements of the people's economy next year.

OBODOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM ON ECONOMY 29 DECEMBER

LD291627 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1208 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, at 29 December Sejm session in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the House: The current debate concerns the fundamental problems of economic functioning and development next year and during the following 3 years. The government views this debate as particularly important because it will formulate the Sejm's position on economic policy priorities and state financial and social policy.

On 3 December I presented to the House on behalf of the government the fundamental problems of the economic policy. The debate has motivated me to present my position today on certain issues under discussion, on behalf of the Council of Ministers: government policy in 1983 and, at the same time, the key problem of the 3-year plan. That is the, fastest possible economic recovery and the intensification of the struggle against inflation, which is the main expression of this imbalance. As it did a year ago, the government has presented to the House the draft budget that is closed with a deficit. Reasons for such a budget have been explained in the government materials that have been handed to the Sejm.

As a result of the government's work and the work carried out in the Sejm commissions against the background of this discussion, the budget deficit for next year has been reduced from the Z176 billion originally projected to Z151 billion. The draft budget assumes that incomes will increase more rapidly than expenditures. This is a condition of a gradual return to a balanced budget and of efforts to have the budget play an active role in restoring the economic balance.

In order to limit the budget deficit, expenditures have been conditionally set at the most economical level. At the same time the draft budget takes account of the consequences of certain decisions adopted by the House that increase certain types of expenditure. This specifically applies to expenditures on social benefits. They will increase considerably in 1983 as a result of pressure exerted on the government in 1980 and 1981. This is also partly the result of laws passed by the House this year which amend the pension benefits system. We estimate that the financial results of the laws passed by the House concerning old-age and other pensions that are to come into force in 1983 will amount to Z75 billion next year and to almost Z170 billion over the 3 years 1983-85. They will thus be almost Z76 billion higher than the financial solutions proposed by the government. This difference arises from the fact that the House has broadened the range of certain benefits.

Total amount allocated in 1983 for social benefits will amount to nearly Z750 billion. As a result this sum will increase from approximately 16 percent of distributed national income this year to approximately 18 percent next year.

I feel obliged to draw your attention from this rostrum to this phenomenon, unprecedented in crisis conditions. I wish at the same time to emphasize that it is essential to find these increased means in the sphere of material production. This will require a faster growth of labor productivity in this sphere, increased deliveries of goods to the market, and the maintenance of proper relations between production, labor productivity, and remuneration. Increased wages must be economically justified. Revenue of enterprises must form the basis for defraying budget expenditures which, among other things, includes increased spending on social benefits. Although there are valid reasons for the 1983 budget deficit, such a deficit constitutes a threat to money-market equilibrium and to an effective anti-inflation campaign. That is why the government will continue to search for solutions that will make it possible to curtail expenditure.

We envisage that by next February a program of further savings measures will have been compiled and handed over for implementation.

Citizen deputies, I wish to recall that the government's program for overcoming the crisis, approved by the esteemed chamber, contained a number of measures to combat inflation. At present, in accordance with a Sejm initiative, the government will commence work on a comprehensive and developed program of anti-inflationary measures. A program of this kind must necessarily be a long-term one, since it is not possible over a brief period of time to restore full equilibrium on the internal market and in the balance of payments. It is on this that lasting successes in the struggle against inflation depends as does the elimination of its deepest causes: disproportions between production and wages, between supply and demand on the internal market.

Therefore this program must affect the period of the eighties. Moreover, the basic anti-inflationary measures will form an integral part of the 3-year plan.

I wish to inform the esteemed chamber that the commencement and implementation of the anti-inflation program will, in certain sectors, necessitate further changes in economic policy. We must take into consideration the fact that in the nearest future we shall come up against factors that will cause greater price increases.

These factors arise among other things from the reassessment of the value of capital assets, which entails increased depreciation costs, and the readjustment of supply prices of numerous raw and finished materials so that they correspond to the level that is set by the current hard currency rate of exchange.

Processes taking place outside our country, including those that take place in trade with foreign countries, will also influence costs and prices. I have in mind here the exchanges in the structure and level of prices in exports and imports, the necessity of obtaining a surplus balance in foreign turnover as a short-term and long-term measures.

There are a number of other factors; however, I have confined myself to those I have just mentioned.

Thus, what directions and means do we see for blocking the mounting inflation at the present and in the future? The following, in particular, should be considered as the principal directions of the government's activity -- I shall permit myself to list them in the following order:

First, increase in the production and supplies of market goods together with a simultaneous intensification of concentrated struggle for a reduction of costs and improvement of the relationship of expenditure and resources in the entire national economy at every enterprise and in every job. This will require a particularly consistent implementation of the principle of self-financing without exacting any reduction of costs in areas that come under budget allocations and a considerable reduction of the amount of these allocations within the next 2 or 3 years.

The government is counting on the understanding and support of the Sejm in the implementation of undertakings that will not be popular, such as the closure of unprofitable enterprises.

Second, it is impossible to achieve perceptible results in the struggle agaist inflation if there is no clear improvement in work productivity. The situation in this sphere has been particularly unfavorable in our economy in the past few years. I would like to inform citizen deputies about the realities of this situation, which concern the government greatly.

This year the time actually worked by one worker in socialized industry will barely amount to 1,800 hours, that is over 150 hours fewer than in 1979. This means that, on average, a worker in industry this year is working almost 4 weeks less than in 1979. This, among other things, accounts for the fall in many branches of industrial production and artificially produced demand for new employees. This fall cannot be accounted for fully by restricted supplies, something that we frequently hear about. Many work enterprises have good supplies and yet production is lower than could be expected. Reduced working hours could be compensated for exclusively by means of increased work productivity. Meanwhile, a phenomenon quite the opposite of this occurred. Also, social agreements embracing commitment to increasing work productivity have not been fulfilled. Work productivity per worker in industry has fallen by approximately 11 percent in comparison with 1959.

The situation is even worse in the construction industry. Working hours were reduced in 1982 by over 13 percent in comparison with 1979 and work productivity fell by over 22 percent. These phenomena have been accompanied by an increase in the nominal average pay per working hour. For instance, the average nominal pay of a worker in the processing industry has gone up by about 135 percent, by about 180 percent in the mining industry -- although I must add here that this is mainly because miners have worked on free Saturdays -- and by about 125 percent in the construction industry. We are thus dealing with a sudden increase in the nominal hourly pay combined with a drop in the hours actually worked, a drop in work productivity, and, unfortunately, production which is still too low.

This results in issuing an increasing amount of money without real cover in goods. A consequence of this -- along with excessive budgetary expenditure -- has to be price increases and intensification of inflationary processes. Many people cannot or will not understand this truth.

The economic reform has introduced deep changes in the principles of creating resources for wages by abolishing the hitherto existing limits of the wage fund. Beginning 1 January 1983 enterprises will be responsible themselves for their resources for wages in accordance with their own financial possibilities. However, without reestablishing correct proportions between wages and output there can be no progress in waging an effective struggle against inflation. In connection with this, we are introducing on 1 January 1983 a mechanism of reform and changes which will lead to the reestablishment of such proportions.

Third, the achievement of success in combating inflation will demand a limitation by the increase of the wage fund in the budget, as well as of expenditure on social allowances which would increase the strain on the budget in 1984 and 1985. If the economy does not achieve an essential improvement of economic results and an improvement of the proportion between the increase of wages and productivity by 1984 then the implementation of decisions on increasing social allowances in 1984 and 1985 could -- I stress, in real terms -- be seriously jeopardized.

Fourth, in the endeavor to eliminate inflationary processes one must be very careful about introducing into wages and incomes policy mechanisms that would automatically link an increase of wages and social allowances with increased living costs. The same concerns other coefficients of assessing average wages, that is various forms of revalorization or [word indistinct] of allowances. Indeed, the experience of many European countries much richer than Poland has proved beyond any doubt that mechanisms of this kind increase inflation. Protecting the budgets of low-earning families -- and the government will consistently continue along this road in accordance with the recommendations of the House -- must be implemented by other means which help effectively combat, not increase, inflationary processes.

Fifth, in the implementation of social decisions taken by the House, the government will seek ways to increase state revenue and thus the means of financing this expenditure. This will have to mean resorting to a review of remuneration for certain types of social and cultural services, in particular as regards better off groups of the population. We shall have to achieve by these means a redistribution of the costs of the present crisis.

May it please the House, an effective struggle against inflation will demand fixing by the state of prices for agricultural produce that would ensure that the flow of funds from agriculture is balanced by an increase in supply of its produce to the procurement centers. Indeed, every unilateral increase in purchase prices would fan the inflation. In this domain, too, the situation is not a favorable one. It is a characteristic feature of the present situation that the producer gets more money for less goods supplied. The purchase of agricultural produce from private farms this year, in terms of constant prices that is, if I may say so, in its (?physical) expression, amounts to about 83 percent of the purchases made in 1979. In terms of current prices, private farmers were paid in 1982 for produce sold to state procurement centers about 232 percent of their incomes from the same source in 1979. So we are noting a sudden increase of monetary incomes with a simultaneous drop in the physical volume of produce purchased. Let me add that in the same period [words indistinct] will amount to 2.8 times as much.

A situation like this should not be repeated in the future in any branch of the economy -- I repeat, in any branch of the economy, in industry, construction, transport or agriculture. For that is how inflation starts, which causes excessive demand on the market which has no real or physical equivalent in consumers' goods and in the means of production. That is why -- and I repeat what I talked about several weeks ago -- we do not envisage any rises in procurement prices before the end of the current economic year, that is before 1 July 1983. Further rises in procurement prices will be linked with an increase in prices for means of production. An increase of incomes must take place through an increase of production and an improvement in productivity. This principle must apply to every socioprofessional group in every branch of the economy. There is no other way.

Many emotions and controversies are provoked by the problem of socalled parity of incomes and the relation between the incomes of the agricultural and nonagricultural population. This problem has been discussed at sessions of several Sejm commissions. There are different opinions on the subject of the role which this factor ought to play in the economic and social policy of our state.

On behalf of the government I would like to state that we regard parity of incomes as one of the instruments of steering the development of agricultural production and shaping relations between the countryside and the town. The government believes that in agricultural policy it is necessary to apply the instrument of income parity only as in indicator giving an impression of the proportions of the income situation of separate groups of the population over a longer period of time encompassing many years. This means that the relation between incomes of the agricultural and non-agricultural population could be an indicator that would test retrospectively the effectiveness of the general economic policy of the state.

Citizen deputies, the question of balancing the budget as quickly as possible is an important direction of anti-inflationary activities. This will require that the state maintain its high level of participation in the accumulation of enterprises for a longer period of time and that the above-mentioned program of economizing in budget expenditure will be fulfilled. The intensification of anti-inflationary activities will demand that the stringent financial policy be carried out toward enterprises as far as the creation of funds and resources at their disposal is concerned. Concerning credit policy this will mean that a policy of reduced money supply and of extensive credits will be carried out.

Anti-inflationary policy has to be carried out also in investment activities. Investment outlays over a cycle of many years, although necessary for the economy and satisfying the needs of the population, increase inflationary tensions over a short period of time. This arises from the fact that of every Z100 spent on investment Z20-25 is allocated to wages, increasing the purchasing power of the population without increasing supplies of goods to the market at the same time. The situation is complicated by the fact that in order to restore the investment balance in 1983, and also in 1984-85, we cannot start new investments which take many years to be completed without taking the risk of breaching the market balance and increasing inflationary tensions. During the current Sejm deliberations there were many propositions concerning an increase in investment outlays. We understand the intentions of those voices. However, the general economic situation the necessity of struggling against inflation means that most of those postulates cannot be implemented in the coming years. I ask the House to understand these ruthless requirements of the current situation.

An effective struggle against inflation is not only a tangible move to increase demand or to influence supplies. It is also a planned policy of shaping economic and financial instruments and the principles of management. In formulating and changing variants of the reform and economic parameters we shall try to take into account the aspect of a struggle against inflation more than before.

May it please the House, how quickly we emerge from the crisis or -- as I heard during yesterday's debate -- remove the crisis from Poland and restore the balance in our economy will depend to a large extent on further developments in foreign trade. This situation is shaping so that trade with socialist countries is very different from that with capitalist ones. In socialist countries we find understanding for our needs and good conditions for a development of mutually beneficial cooperation. Relations with the Soviet Union are of particular significance to our country. Thanks to the recent decisions of the leadership of the Soviet Union we shall be able in 1983 to obtain additional credits amounting to Rl billion to finance our trade deficit. This means that there will be a possibility of ensuring supplies of many basic raw and finished materials necessary for the development of our production. The hitherto level of our debts in the Soviet Union and their increase next year at the same time faces us with the task in forthcoming years to increase our export abilities to the Soviet market, mainly through broadening the many years of permanent cooperation links and through deepening production specialization by Polish and Soviet industry.

As far as relations with capitalist countries are concerned, difficulties arising from a lack of a balance of payments have been additionally deepened by the economic restrictions that have been applied against us for political reasons. This makes it necessary to adjust repayments arising from our obligations to the situation which has been caused by the restrictions in question. We give priority to those obligations arising from rescheduling agreements already entered into. We continue to confirm our readiness to start talks with creditors in order to find a solution that would be acceptable from the view point of safeguarding our fundamental interests. Resolving the problem of our debts cannot take place through excessive restrictions on imports. A policy of this sort would have to lead to a collapse of exports and so it would be contrary to the interests of our creditors, too. Consequently it would be impossible to meet fundamental provisions of the development of our economy, which in turn would diminish the chance for a decisive increase in trade turnover after 1985, when we shall have to pay a considerable part of the debts which have already been rescheduled. Therefore it is our intention to strive to work out jointly a concept of rescheduling of installments of repayments of our debts over many years, and not as the case has been fo sar, over 1 year, which would thus create more stable conditions for cooperation with capitalist countries. We expect that creditors will adopt a realistic attitude to this issue.

May it please the house, in my report I have touched upon only selected problems connected with the economic policy which we intend to carry out during the coming 3 years. These problems aroused a great many remarks, both when the work of the Sejm was in progress and during the nationwide discussion on the provisions of the 3-year plan and tasks to be implemented in 1983. With great pleasure the government welcomes the stance of the Sejm concerning the selection of the second variant as the basis for the elaboration of the 3-year plan. This is consistent with the results of the social consultations and the government proposal. Drawing conclusions from the deputies debate the government will present to the house a scenario of activities if the conditions for the implementation of the plan turns out to be less beneficial than as at present envisaged and this will be presented parallel to the draft 3-year plan. This is consistent with the Sejm's recommendations.

The present debate has brought about many tangible remarks and proposals from citizen deputies, Sejm commissions, intercommission teams and the house concerning the 3-year plan, too. All these remarks will be carefully and thoroughly analyzed during the work on this plan. However, even today I would like to state that it will not be possible to meet all postulates. The effectiveness of the 3-year plan and the achievements of major progress in combatting problems in emerging from the crisis depend on concentrating our activities on the most important issues. We shall have to make a choice of these matters, taking into account the results of today's debate. During the crisis controversies and restrictions are particularly discernible. The interests of various social groups are threatened. This is because of the fact that selfish trends are becoming stronger.

Nobody wants to lose more than others. In these circumstances the decision on the distribution of what we are going to produce for social and economic priorities assumes special importance and calls for exceptional responsibility.

The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski wants to effectively implement the program of combatting the crisis and to work for the consolidation of the principles of socialist social justice. We consider that this is the only possible way for us to implement the fundamental objectives related to the creation of the material foundation of socialism and to ensure a gradual improvement in the living conditions of the entire nation.

We end this year with many positive results. We have halted the decline of industrial production. There has been an improvement in the coproduction links and the economy's supply situation. The concentration of resources on the most urgent social needs has made it possible to alleviate the market situation. Ration supplies for all basic goods have been ensured.

On the threshold of the new year we can say that we are beginning to effectively overcome the crisis, that we have better grounds for optimism as regards the implementation of plan targets next year and the consolidation of positive trends in the economy. The government counts on active support from the the Sejm and the community in the achievement of common aims. I take this opportunity on behalf of the government to wish citizen deputies fruitful results from their work in the coming year, for the good of the Polish Peoples Republic, for the good of us all.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS WRON SESSION 29 DECEMBER

LD292312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] We have just received the following report:

A session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] was held today. It was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The meeting assessed the activity of WRON against the background of tasks defined in the 13 December 1982 speech by its chairman. At the same time the guidelines for the martial law suspension period were mapped out.

The council expressed high appreciation to all those who, in the difficult year 1982, worked actively in the defense and consolidation of the socialist state, as well as to create conditions for an accord and gradual normalization.

JARUZELSKI OPENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD301134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The results of the year now ending in the area of social and economic policy as well as targets for the coming year are being discussed in Warsaw in the presence of the Council of Ministers, by voivodas, town mayors, and plenipotentiaries of the Committee for the Defense of the Homeland.

Opening the deliberations **Premier**, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that important steps along the road of normalizing life in the country on one hand give grounds for statisfaction and on the other compel us to map out the program of activities that would be most effective and most adapted to the expectations of the community in the described situation -- the suspension of martial law.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN URBAN INTERVIEWED

LD301122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Budapest radio correspondent Szabilco Szilagyi in Warsaw -- date not given -- taken from the "One Year on Five Continents" program presented by Miklos Lengyel]

[Excerpt] [Lengyel] In Poland at the end of last year, on 13 December, the state of emergency was introduced. A few days ago, on the other hand, the suspension of the emergency measures was announced. What happened in Poland in 1982? This is what our correspondent Szabilce Szilagyi asked Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw.

[Begin recording] [Question] How do you evaluate the effect of the state of emergency on Polish society?

[Answer -- in Polish fading into Hungarian translation] The state of emergency first and foremost affected that part of society that had come under the influence of the opponents of socialism. Apart from this it also affected those who leaned toward utopian ideas and who, in good faith at times, took part in the antistate attacks, in the disruption of the economy, in strikes and demonstrations. The state of emergency had a number of effects on this part of society. I do not say that the state of emergency is a good thing, but it was a rapid intervention and its aim was to shake people up.

[Question] Comrade **Minister**, what possibilities for economic development do you see?

[Answer] Well, we are now able to speak about more than just the possibilities, since this economic development is already in progress. Production has been increasing for a few months. The effect of the state of emergency was felt almost immediately in mining and this was significant for the country, especially in the field of coal production. Poland's entire economy is built on coal. We heat homes with it and it is also our main export commodity. I believe that for this reason alone, it was worth introducing the state of emergency for the restoration of the level of coal production.

Poland still wrestles with enormous economic problems, so over the next several years we will have to return to the level of output and consumption of 1979. It would be difficult to speak here of grandiose prospects. At any rate, with the help of rationing, we are able to satisfy the most basic food and consumer goods demands. We trust that in the case of certain items we will be able to stop rationing and that the normal state of the market will be able to return. We are in a difficult situation with regard to meat and it is also a problem that the price of some goods has to be increased. The standard of living, therefore, is not increasing. In a word, difficult times lie ahead. Society will have to show patience and everyone must be aware that we must survive this period.

[Question] How can the social stabilization continue?

[Answer] Well, the concept of social stabilization may be approached from several sides. I think that the functioning of the economy, of the state and of social awareness belong here. We can only speak about social stabilization if positive signs appear in all these areas.

On the political front the main issue in Poland is the matter of national accord. To be absolutely precise: We must remove the attitude of lack of confidence in authority. We are developing the institutions of national accord. We would like to have several people who are outside the party take part in exercising authority. The development of the new trade unions and of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth is rather important. I think that these institutions will play a large role in social stabilization.

After a certain time, as a result of these efforts, the consolidation of social conditions can be created and people's awareness can undergo a positive change. All this depends, however, on economic stabilization. How could a good social mood develop at a time when the standard of living is falling and when basic products can not be bought? [end recording]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU300837 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 82 p 2

[M. Jefremienko report: "Foreign Trade Is Making Progress"]

[Text] On 22 December a press conference was held in the office of the government spokesman to appraise results obtained from foreign trade and also to make a prognosis for the whole year. Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, took part in the conference.

For the first time in 11 years, the balance of foreign trade will be in our favor (it came the closest to being balanced in 1980 and has been negative since 1971) and will surely bring in over Z80 billion. This, considering our debts and the unavoidable payments connected with them, is a very favorable trend. The positive trade balance arose because of a change in export-import ratio. In the last 11 months exports increased in comparable prices by 6.1 percent while imports fell by 16.7 percent. As appears from the appraisals of the current year, this trend is expected to continue.

A change is likewise taking place in the structure of foreign trade. The participation of countries from the first payments area [socialist countries] has in general risen from 45.4 percent to 48.5 percent in our exports and from 51.3 to 58.2 percent in our imports. This is proof of the increased trade with socialist countries, as well as evidence of the reorientation in trade trends in general. The import of food supplies from the first payments area rose, for example, by 6.3 percent in current prices. In the meantime, food imports from the second payments area [capitalist countries] fell by almost a quarter.

The general growth in exports changes their share in industrial production. This share is one of the chief criteria of the pro-export or antiexport character of the economy. Here we can also see favorable trends. During the period January to November 1982, industrial production fell by almost 3 percent, whereas exports (in current prices) rose by 8.9 percent compared to the same period last year. The growth in exports was chiefly brought about thanks to the extractive, electrical engineering, chemical, and food product industries as well as agriculture.

It appears from the estimates for the whole year that exports to socialist countries will increase by 14.5 percent and by 2.1 percent to other countries in comparison with last year. Imports from countries in the first payments area are expected to remain at almost the same level, whereas imports from the second payments area will fall by almost 23 percent (all prices quoted are current).

The results we obtained and anticipate from foreign trade for this year should therefore be taken as unexpectedly good ones. Disturbing phenomena also contribute to the general picture in a similar way. The so-called "terms of trade," or more simply price relations, are deteriorating. Imports are no longer satisfying the needs of the economy, let alone the market, in full. Our liabilities will grow, particularly with the USSR. For various reasons no solutions have been found for the foreign exchange rate problem, for problems in future plans concerning the economy's pro-export framework, or for problems in financing of imports and suchlike. It should be stressed, however, that the policies of fully developed capitalist countries regarding eocnomic cooperation with Poland only intensify the element of uncertainty in this prospective cooperation, thus hindering work and future solutions.

The results of foreign trade confirm that the assumptions of the economic reform are right, although we cannot afford to be totally optimistic. Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz confirmed this fact with the announcement that the mechanisms of reform in foreign trade will be maintained in their present form next year and will be strengthened by the stimulative influence of exports. It is therefore possible to accept as feasible the further growth in exports of 11 percent planned for next year.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES NEW PAY SYSTEM

AU280827 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Session of PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission"]

[Text] On 20 December th PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission discussed the problems connected with reforming the principles of the wage system, under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Jozef Bury, head of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, took part in the discussion and presented the results of the public opinion poll regarding the wages reform issue.

Much attention was focused during the discussion on implementing the systems of incentives in plants and enterprises, based on the Council of Ministers' Resolution No 135, entitled "With Regard to the Adjustment of Payment Principles for State Enterprise Employees to the Economic Reform." It was stated that in the majority of plants the developed and implemented incentive systems are already bringing in calculable and desired results. The growth in wages during the second half of the year, however, has not always been accompanied by a perceptible growth in work productivity, which should be apparent in increased production, particularly for market and export purposes.

The PZPR Central Committee Commission for Economic Reform and Policy also stated the need to thoroughly appraise the implementation of resolution No 135, with particular reference to its incentive effects, as defined in plant wage regulations. An analysis is also essential of the specific effects of applying this resolution such as increased discipline, a reduction in unjustified absences, and a growth in work productivity as well as the higher quality of manufactured goods. The key problem of this appraisal should also be to determine the influence of the currently applied pay solutions on monetary and market stability and on checking inflation.

Taking these appraisals into consideration, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs should devise the mechanisms of a central pay policy while we are overcoming the crisis. This policy should take into account the expected growth in pay and production as well as the stability of the market. The ministry should also continue its work on the draft bill to completely regulate pay principles under conditions of reform. This draft bill should be submitted for broad public appraisal during the first half of 1983.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS

LD290046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] PZPR voivodship committees met today in plenary session in Bielsko-Biala, Bydgoszcz, and Chelm. The plenum in Bielsko-Biala was devoted to a discussion of the tasks of the voivodship party organization in work with young people in the light of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It was stated at the plenum that the activeness of party organizations is strongly differentiated. Apart from groups that treat their tasks in the sphere of cooperation with young people and youth organizations properly, there are also those that do not attach due importance to this problem. In the course of the discussion, the increasing participation by young people in the work of people's councils and the economic administration was stressed. Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who participated in the session said that the resolution of the ninth plenum of the Central Committee makes it binding on all party groups and organizations to carry out an assessment of the attitudes and involvement of young party members in the activity of youth organizations. Young party members should be consistently called to account on these tasks.

The topic of the plenary deliberations of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee was an assessment of the report-back campaign in the voivodship party organization and the state of preparation for the voivodship report-back conference of the PZPR.

It was stated that the report-back campaign in this region is a true measure of political activeness, ideological cohesion, and organizational efficiency of the basic party organizations. The campaign had tightened the bond between the party and working people, and especially with the working class of the region. All party activity in the Bydgoszcz region, it was said at the plenum, is accompanied by an effective concern for improving the life of the population, for overcoming the economic crisis. The best proof of this is the good state of agriculture and also the constantly improving results being achieved by local industry, whose increase in production is higher than the national average.

The plenum of the Chelm Voivodship PZPR Committee was devoted to discussing the tasks of party groups and organizations in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the PZPR. The situation the party is in, it was stressed in the discussion, means that it is particularly urgent and important to seek an answer to the question of how to act more efficiently and effectively to broaden its links with the working class, with working people, to get their confidence, and to become an authentic leading force.

The Chelm party organization has taken good advantage of the period of martial law. The curbing of opposition forces' activities made possible a gradual increase in the activeness and involvement of party members and an improvement in the work of party organizations.

PARTY DAILIES TO PUBLISH 6 DAYS BEGINNING 3 JAN

LD300948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The last editions of newspapers in the old year will appear on New Year's Eve. The first of next year's papers will be published on Monday, 3 January. Starting in the new year party newspapers will appear six times a week, beginning the second Saturday of January. In Kielce and Bialystok, the Saturday editions of SZTANDAR LUDU and GAZETA SPOLCZESNA will, in view of local printing difficulties, appear at a later date.

LEFT ATTACKS PAPER'S POLITICAL PROFILE

PM301021 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 5 Dec 82 p 2

[Exchange of letters between board members of Rzeczywistosc Association and editors of RZECZYWISTOSC weekly concerning 7 November issue devoted to Marshal Jozef Pilsudski: "Way of Thinking"; passages in uppercase published in uppercase]

[Text] The following letter arrived at our editorial office:

"At the general meeting of our Rzeczywistosc Club members 11 November this year we declared our disapproval of your paper in connection with issue No 25 of 7 November 1982.

"Few weeklies or dailies had the chance to appear on such a historic date; by a coincidence this was granted to your weekly. It might, therefore, have been expected that the weekly whose slogan is 'Proletarians of all countries unite' would celebrate this date in a fitting manner and devote that issue to the anniversary of Great October. By pointing out the significance of the revolution for the restoration of Poland's independence it could have shown the authentic participation of Poles in that great cause and, further, a historic view of the contact between our two nations, the resulting genuine personal human ties, etc. Or, again, various different approaches might have been chosen; after all, it must be objectively acknowledged that your editorial team is never short of concepts. Instead, through either a lack of inclination or lack of sufficient knowledge, or else the desire to give vent to your opinions, you chose an approach that was truly perfidious: Jozef Pilsudski occupying your entire columns, including the front page, and only a miniscule article on the subject of the October Revolution.

"Who and what is supposed to be served by such propaganda? You may have expected to be praised for it before 13 December 1981 (although even today you can probably count on certain underground structures).

"We do realize that we live in a country where everyone has the right to express his opinions, and we would not have sent you this letter if not for the fact that you brandish Lenin's maxim and therefore call yourselves an organ of the Polish left, or perhaps even more, an organ of the Marxist-Leninist party. There is also another (no less important) aspect: In general popular understanding (and owing to the small circulation of the BARWY monthly) the RZECZYWISTOSC weekly is still linked with the Rzeczywistosc clubs. Are, then, your editors by any chance attempting to persuade those who think in terms of the Polish left that the clubs represent such views?

"We ask this question outright: Why do you editors not dare to state things as they are and inform your readers that, since its publication was resumed, your weekly has had nothing whatsoever in common with the Rzeczywistosc Association (Is it that you are concerned for your circulation?).

"We do not, of course, expect to see our letter published, as it is quite clear from reading your weekly that you only publish those letters that give you support. A reflection begs to be introduced here: In 1981, when the weekly with a name identical to yours had the courage to put things bluntly (it was, for instance, the first to discuss the need for the introduction of martial law), it was continuously attacked and defamed -- and yet it had the courage to publish letters that were not only critical, but indeed obsessively faultfinding, and it was also capable of defending its arguments in an objective manner.

"What, then, can be said of the team of editors who take great care to make no mention of critical letters, or quote the authors' names only, thanking them 'for their critical remarks'? What are they afraid of? Presumably of one thing only: running out of arguments, and of the peculiar plagiarism that they had committed in adopting the name of a totally different publication.

"We are of the opinion that the content and message of your publication demand that you part with the slogan that you desecrate. We also insist that you explain to your readers that the Rzeczywistosc clubs have nothing in common with a paper that honors the memory of Great October by printing reflections on Pilsudski.

"You can, on the other hand, be congratulated on your political provocation -- for that is how we have interpreted your issue No 25.

Copies for the information of:

The main board, Rzeczywistosc Association;

PZPR Central Committee press, radio and television section.

Club Board (three illegible signatures)

Rzezywistosc Club for Sociopolitical Knowledge

Torun, Ul. Mossakowskiego 2 C

[Letter ends, and is followed by the following editorial response]

"This is an example of a lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of propaganda work; of using a tape measure to judge the "correctness" of the ideological line; of the mindless aping of schematic opinions which have nothing in common with the Marxist, dialectic methods of thinking.

"As editors, we spent a long time considering the overall profile of the issue in question. The introduction to the materials published in issue No 25 states that we had had those materials at our disposal for a year. The number in question appeared 7 November. That is true. It provided an occasion for turning once again to the achievement of the October Revolution: the achievement which provides a source for our editorial team NOT JUST ON THE OCCASION OF but CONSTANTLY.

"Let us also remind you that it was all BEFORE 11 November and we expected that the enemies of socialism would, as usual, be turning to the myth of Jozef Pilsudski. Therefore, it was necessary to PREEMPT their action (and our subsequent number was only due to appear 14 November) instead of hiding our heads in the sand (and pretending that there is nothing to bother about), with our mouths full of Marxist maxims. And that was how the profile of our issue No 25 was constructed. We presented the way of thinking and the arguments of those who see only the positive elements in Pilsudski's actions, and, on the other hand, the way of assessing him represented by advocates of other ideological currents both Marxist and non-Marxist. We demonstrated the way in which the MYTH was created (even during the marshal's lifetime). Stanislaw Hlodzik was conjecturing on 'what would have happened if the Czardom had survived,' and Jan Marszalek depicted the nature of democracy in those times, based on the 'Tarnow and Bereza Kartuska' style which was also illustrated in the selection made by M.A. Janislawski, one of the more 'apt' of Pilsudski's thoughts, and in the quoted opinions about Pilsudski by his colleagues. If that is not enough, have our worthy disputants not noticed that we placed the photograph of the marshal (with the subtitle 'Jozef Pilsudski -- Myth and Reality' superimposed on it) in the place where normally we ALWAYS print a satirical cartoon by J. Sowinski?

"To avoid misunderstanding, I will remind them again that we had announced the following more than once: We are not, and will not be, an organ of any group (unless the adequately empowered authorities decide that we should become such an organ). Hence the simple conclusion: WE ARE NOT AN ORGAN OF THE RZECZYWISTOSC ASSOCIATION EITHER. We had already clarified this question last May. On the other hand we want to and we will serve the party and the party's efforts aimed at leading our country out of the state of crisis. We are not, therefore, looking for faults where there are none, but for constructive solutions that will remain in agreement with the interests of the working class and of all those who live by their own work -- and, by the same token, IN AGREEMENT WITH THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

"I do not wish to comment on the tenor of the letter sent to us from Torun (our readers will do this for themselves), but I cannot resist the following rejection: ARE THE AUTHORS OF THE LETTER REALLY CERTAIN THAT THEIR WAY OF THINKING IS SUFFICIENTLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VIEWS OF THE POLISH COMMUNISTS? ON WHAT PREMISES DO THEY BASE THAT CERTAINTY?"

Jerzy Pardus

LATE REPORT: ATTACKS ON WALESA REMARKS CONTINUE

AU301417 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Dec 82 p 7

[PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz commentary: "A Strange Declaration of Love"]

[Text] Western correspondents are still doing their utmost to model Lech Walesa on the person he ceased to be long ago. There is therefore hardly a day or an hour that passes without a "special correspondent" -- usually a man completely ignorant in Polish matters -- knocking on Walea's door and questioning him on every possible subject. Factual replies often pose problems since the range of these correspondents' political interests is always quite specific. One must be lenient with the interviewee, but even leniency has its limits.

Walesa was recently visited by Father Jankowski in the company of a correspondent from the West German weekly DIE BUNTE ILLUSTIERTE (with a circulation of 1.4 million copies) which specializes in reports on the lives of the blue-blooded. It is a magazine that is always full of gossip and touching reports on more or less crowned heads.

Here is the literal translation of Walesa's statement on German matters as quoted by DIE BUNTE ILLUSTIERTE: "We value the Germans very highly especially for all the help they have given us. They have given us the greatest help possible. Tell your compatriots that we, the Poles, will never forget this. Poles and Germans know what suffering means. We Poles are a united people, in our suffering at any rate. You Germans, on the other hand, are divided and that is terrible..."

It is not enough to receive parcels to consider oneself capable of saying something sensible on German matters. Any topic is suitable for a declaration of love. Except this subject. If one feels one is inclined to or must use this subject let one do it in one's own name rather than on behalf of all Poles. Walesa has apparently no idea that he is striking at the memories of millions of victims of Nazi bestiality by putting the "sufferings of the Poles and the Germans" on par with one another.

No less astounding is the fact that he is so concerned by the existence of two German states. Walesa's view that we could become another Japan sounded comical at the time, but this statement to DIE BUNTE ILLUSTIERTE is unfortunately not amusing, but to put it more simply, highly irresponsible.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR -- A trade protocol between Poland and the GDR was signed in Berlin yesterday on mutual deliveries of goods and services for next year. The agreement calls for imports worth Z60 billion and exports worth Z43 billion. Trade turnover will increase by 4 percent over the amount in the current year. We will receive, among other things, furniture, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, light industry products, machinery and 12,000 cars. We will export electronic equipment, installations for mines and steelworks, motors, building materials, coal, sulphur and processed fruit. Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda signed the protocol for the Polish side. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 29 Dec 82 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- Less than a month since the discovery of a new oil deposit, industrial exploitation has commenced in Krepa near Zielona Gora. During the experimental exploitation it was ascertained that the deposit would produce between 50 and 70 tons per day. It has been ascertained that the oil does not contain any sulfur. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Dec 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES OFFICERS' PROMOTION CEREMONY

AU291858 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at an officers' promotion ceremony on 29 December in Bucharest -- with portions recorded]

[Text] At a ceremony held today in the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, several generals were promoted to higher ranks, several high-ranking officers were promoted to the rank of general and several captains first-class were promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Coman, Gheorghe Radulescu, Petru Enache, Constantin Olteanu, Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council, George Homostean, minister of interior, Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state and head of the State Security Department, and representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior.

By presidential decree, several generals in the Ministry of National Defense were promoted to higher ranks and several colonels and captains first-class in the Ministry of National Defense were promoted to the rank of major general and rear-admiral. Likewise, by presidential decree, several generals of the Ministry of Interior were promoted to higher ranks and several colonels of the Ministry of Interior were promoted to the rank of major general.

Taking the floor during the ceremony, Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence, Major General Gheorghe Danescu and Lieutenant General Constantin Antoniu stressed that this ceremony, which takes place at a time of great upsurge generated by the party national conference and the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Romania, is a new expression of the ceaseless concern of our heroic Communist Party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally -- the most brilliant son of the Romanian people and prominent personality of the contemporary world -- with the Army and Socialist Romania's defense capacity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then took the floor.

[Begin Ceausescu recording] Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally, I would like to warmly congratulate you on your promotions. I consider this as an expression of our party policy to ensure necessary cadres for our Army and the Ministry of Interior and as an appreciation of your activity thus far and which justifies your promotion to higher ranks or the rank of general.

I do not wish to talk now about the tasks of the Army and of the Ministry of Interior; I discussed this matter at the national conference. We highly assess and attach particular importance to strengthening the army, in its capacity as the people's military arm, so that it can always be capable of defending the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty and the peaceful work of our people. Likewise, we appreciate the activity and contribution of the Army, under peace conditions, to the country's overall development and we highly assess the Army's concern with raising the combat and political training of the cadres. We also appreciate the activity of security and militia bodies and the Ministry of Interior bodies, that are called upon to defend the revolutionary achievements, work, order and tranquility of the people and to ensure that the entire socialist construction and each citizen's life can proceed smoothly.

On New Year's Eve, I would like to wish our Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior bodies ever greater successes in their entire activity, in their political and military training and in commendably fulfilling the missions devolving upon each field of activity. I would like again to extend to you warmest congratulations and to wish you success in your future activity, much health and happiness. Since we are close to New Year's Eve, I wish you the traditional "Happy New Year." [applause] [end recording]

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders had a cordial talk with the promoted officers.

Receives Ecuador Party Leader

AU291908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met on Wednesday, December 29 with Rene Mauge Mosquera, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The interview was atte ded by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the leadership of the Communist Party of Ecuador. At the same time, he expressed deep satisfaction at having met with Nicolae Ceausescu and visited Romania, at exchanging views on questions of mutual interest with the general secretary of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and in his turn conveyed the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, all the militants of that party the salute of the CC of the RCP, as well as his own salute.

During the talks information was exchanged on the current and long-term concerns of the two parties, just as opinions on current questions of the international situation, of the communist and working-class movement. In that framework, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Ecuador, just as the joint determination to further work for the development and expansion of those relations in the interests of the two peoples, of the development of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Ecuador, of the cause of peace and socialism.

The exchange of opinions on international questions highlighted the important changes wrought in the balance of forces, the deep-going revolutionary and social transformations occurred in the world as an outcome of the ever more powerful assertion of the peoples' will to put an end to the old policy of force and dictate, to master their destinies and organize their lives according to their will and legitimate interests, without any outside interference. The significance was brought to the fore of the struggle of the peoples in Latin America for making deep-point changes on the economic and social planes, for mastering their national riches, for ensuring their free and independent development, the triumph of the ideals of democracy, peace and social progress.

The exchange of views also brought to the fore the two parties' concern over the recent deterioration of the international situation, which endangers the peoples' peace, independence and security. It was considered that under like circumstances firm actions should be taken to put an end to world tension, eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, solve the states of conflicts and all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations, achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and a lasting peace, which is the cardinal question of our time.

Questions related to the strengthening of collaboration and security on the European Continent were approached and the need was stressed that once resumed the Madrid conference should conclude with best results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki.

Both sides highlighted the need to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries, the fight for democratizing international relations, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order providing for the free, independent development of all the peoples of the world.

The exchange of opinions on questions of the communist and working class movement highlighted the two parties' will to work for strengthening the friendship, solidarity and collaboration of the communist and workers' parties on the basis of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect, each party's right to elaborate independently its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the specific historical, national and social realities in the respective country.

The necessity was also emphasized to strengthen collaboration among the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, among all progressive forces in the fight for progress, prosperity and peace throughout the world.

The determination was expressed of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Ecuador to further cooperate so as to make an active contribution to the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy, social progress of all peoples.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

DISTORTIONS OF NATIONALITY POLICY REFUTED

AU291302 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 27 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Jozsef Boda article: "It Is We Who Have Forged Unity and Fraternity and It Is We Who Treasure and Defend It"]

[Excerpts] For centuries the people of Salaj have lived together sharing both their joys and sorrows and showing respect for each other's customs, traditions, beliefs and humaneness. Foreign rulers and our own exploiting classes wanted to, tried to and were interested in stirring up enmity between them and in turning them against each other and kidling feelings alien to the nature of our people. Our past history and particularly the current state of affairs are proof of the fact that those attempts mostly failed and that people in this part of the country -- Romanians and Hungarians -- urged by both enlightened cultural and political figures favoring justice and truth, came to realize that their most valuable asset -- an asset they are to pass on from generation to generation -- is the unity, friendship and fratrnity in the work process and in the struggle for a dignified and free life.

I am from Salaj and I know. I know that history has not been idyllic; I know that there have been regrettable moments of misunderstandings, conflicts, confusion and many other things. I know of Trasnea, Ipul and other things. Those were dreadful atrocities. I know it is difficult to forget and in a certain sense -- but only in a certain sense -- those things should not be forgotten. However, I want to clarify one thing: Trasnea and Ipul do not constitute relations between the Hungarian and Romanian people in Salaj or, for that matter, in Transylvania. They represent outgrowths of the most abominable ideology and practices in history: Fascism and, in this case, Horthyism.

They are dreadful reminders of the consequences brought about by the hatred of nations and races, by an exalted nationalism and by loss of reason. It is in this sense that those tragedies must not be forgotten.

This country's people -- Romanians, Hungarian, Germans, Serbians and other nationalities -- guided and led by the communist party, have rightly claimed their basic assets: independence and freedom, humaneness and dignity, self-respect and respect for others, honest work carried out thoroughly, democracy, progress and peace.

We believe -- and facts and history have not contradicted us thus far -- that the nationality problem can be radically, justly and relay solved only in socialism. The nationality policy has been and is part and parcel of the RCP's strategy, of building the new system. It is solved in keeping with the level and characteristics of each development stage in socialism.

By eliminating the type of ownership that permits and generates exploitation and basic social antagonism; by democratizing the state apparatus and the overall suprastructure; and by developing the economy, education and culture, socialism creates preconditions to ensure fully equal rights between the country's citizens, irrespective of race, sex, religion, nationality or other criteria. The establishment of socialism automatically leads to a solution of the nationality problem. For this purpose, it is necessary to practice a conscious, consistent and long term policy.

The essential lines of that policy -- developed and fully applied particularly after the ninth party congress -- could be summarized as follows: creating equal living and work conditions for all by ensuring a balanced development of all areas in the country and an increased volume of investments for poorly developed countries; creating a broadly democratic institutional-organizational framework that will permit both a direct and indirect -- through representatives -- participation of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in drafting, adopting and implementing decisions in all fields and at all levels of the society; guaranteeing by the constitution and ensuring equal material legal, economic, political, social and cultural conditions; guaranteeing free use of the mother tongue in educational, cultural and administrative institutions, in press, radio and television for all coinhabiting nationalities; ensuring freedom of creed; respect for customs, traditions and specific customs of coinhabiting nationalities and for their own identity; recognizing the historic past, the present and future of nationalities; combating any nationalism and chauvinism, and educating all citizens in the spirit of unity, friendship, fraternity and mutual respect.

However, what seems clear, natural and normal to us -- so natural that sometimes we believe that it is no longer necessary to point it out or demonstrate it -- is not seen in the same manner by some people abroad, people who are closer or further away from us geographically or in their thinking. The reason for such differentiated attitudes sometimes lies in a complete ignorance of facts and other times in distorting them and more often than not in an obvious dishonesty and hostility toward our basic assets. A great deal could be said in this respect. However, within this framework we want to stress that the history of these parts has been forged by us and we from this area -- Romanians, Hungarians and Germans -- have lived it and what we have achieved is the result of the work performed by our hands and our minds; we want to stress that we have endured and surmounted the difficulties and worries together and we want to stress particularly that that is what we will do, that is how we will live and work from now on: in unity and fraternity. This is our strength, our heritage and one of our achievements and assets which we will know how to value and defend.

EXCHANGE RATE ALTERED TO PROMOTE WESTERN TOURISM

AU290953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/12/1982 -- In view of encouraging tourism in Romania the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania announces that as of December 29, 1982, the non-commercial rate of exchange for one US dollar is 12.50 lei.

Accordingly there will be altered the non-commercial rates of exchange in lei for the other currencies of nonsocialist countries and for the Yugoslav dinar.

BRIEFS

HEALTH CONVENTION WITH POLAND -- A convention was signed in Bucharest on 9 December between the Ministry of Health of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Health and Social Security of the Polish People's Republic on cooperation in medical care and medical sciences for 1982-1985. The document envisages exchanges of medical cadres for specialization, of information and reference material and medical assistance upon request, various cooperation ventures in the field of medical scientific research. The convention was signed for the Romanian side by Eugen Proca, minister of health, and by Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social security, for Poland. Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, was also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1982 -- The protocol of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Turkish Commission on Tourism was signed in Bucharest on Saturday December 18. The document stipulates, among other things, the intensification of the collaboration between the Romanian and Turkish tourism agencies with a view to developing the touristic relations between the two countries, the circulation from third countries to Romania and Turkey and the exchanges of touristic information. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 19 Dec 82 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW -- Moscow (AGERPRES) 21/12/1982 -- A UCY [Union of Communist Youth] delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, participated in Moscow in a meeting of first secretaries of youth organizations of certain socialist countries; on the occasion opinions were exchanged on the international youth movement. The UCY representative presented the preoccupations of the youth in Socialist Romania in view of implementing the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 21 Dec 82 AU]

PRESIDENCY ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE 29 DEC

LD291205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 29 Dec 82

["SFRY Presidency's New Year Message" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- A very difficult year, in which we openly came up against serious economic problems, has gone by. It was also a year of general organization and mobilization of our entire society in the struggle for economic stabilization and further development of socialist self-management. Congresses of the leagues of communists, of the federations of trade unions and of the federations of socialist youth played a great role in this respect. We acquired fresh knowledge and experience which are very important for our future work.

The coming year will not be easy either. It will require more creative work, effort and denial. We have set our objectives and ways and means of attaining these complex tasks. We know what our shortcomings are and we ushered in wide-ranging social action to remove everything hindering healthy economic development, hampering self-management and insulting socialist morality. We rely on our own forces and advantages in weathering our difficulties and attaining the conditions for a stabler and more even development.

We hope to place greater value on productive and creative work and to provide productive places of work more rapidly. This will make it possible for our people, especially young ones, to contribute with their work, expertise and drive to fuller use of extensive opportunities provided by the modern economy we have built during our exceptionally fast development. We wish to strengthen the unity of the Yugoslav market and the operation of economic laws, to accelerate the processes of the self-management association of the economy on the Yugoslav scale and its inclusion in the international division of labor on an equal footing. We are resolved to develop more productive agriculture, to speed up the process (?of building) socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in the countryside so that agriculture can acquire even greater importance in our overall development. We wish the results of work to determine the position of every individual and work collective, and work and the working class to acquire a decisive influence in our society.

The guarantee of the success of our wishes and objectives is in strengthening the equality and consolidating the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, in the unity of our working people organized in the socialist alliance as a front of all socialist forces, in which the League of Communists plays the most responsible and leading ideopolitial role, and in the resolve to defend freedom, independence and our own way of building socialism.

World peace is under serious threat. Bloc division, policy of force and undemocratic political and economic relations are the underlying reasons for the instability and the crises shaking the world. In these unfavorable developments, nonaligned policy and the Nonaligned Movement are acquiring an even more important role as the world moral-political force and protagonist of the aspirations to change the existing (?situation and to achieve equal) cooperation among the peoples, peaceful solution of the conflicts, disarmament and all embracing and lasting peace.

The ideas of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, which also express Tito's thought and work, are becoming increasingly influential in the struggle for peace and progress.

In this respect the success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference is of exceptional importance for the further affirmation of the movement and the implementation of the aspiration for world peace, freedom, equality and progress.

In the future Yugoslavia will continue to fight consistently for the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and for the principles of the UN Charter. This is the pledge to preserve the status and the role our country plays in the international community.

We live in a time that calls for greater responsibility, exceptional efforts and solidarity by everyone. If we are equal, united and if we are brothers to one another we will overcome all the difficulties, as we have done in the past. With our own forces we will attain the objectives we have set ourselves and we shall create the conditions for an increasingly good and humane life together.

To all working people and citizens of our country the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes a happy new year 1983.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION AT YEAR END

LD301204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 30 (TANJUG) -- The latest economic measures in Yugoslavia have already begun to give positive results, stated Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dragoslav Markovic in an interview to the weekly KOMUNIST.

The results are in the change in production structure, in the course to greater utilization of our own energy potentials, energy saving, in higher production of coal, in substitution of liquid fuels with solid fuels, in construction of new gas pipelines and the like, Markovic said.

Markovic stressed results scored in increase in agricultural production as highly significant.

With almost complete fulfilment of its foreign obligations, Markovic said, Yugoslavia again started strengthening its position in the international economic field.

Presidency member of the LCY Central Committee Markovic brought to notice that in the coming year Yugoslavia will still feel difficulties because obligations to foreign countries will not be smaller than this year.

Yugoslavia's present difficulties, he said, are a result both of outside factors, and of permanent aspiration to the speediest possible development, and of excessive consumption as well. Yugoslavia is among first [as received] countries in the world according to the rate of economic growth, with major results achieved since the war.

Disrespect of economic laws, consumption beyond possibilities, easily getting into foreign debts, wrong investments, rounding out of economic structures into territorial frames and parcelling out of the market had an adverse effect on the Yugoslav economy, Markovic said.

The present economic measures in Yugoslavia can in no way be considered restrictive, Dragoslav Markovic said, since they are aimed [words indistinct] at suppressing consumption [words indistinct] resources.

The high-ranking Yugoslav official appealed to more rational behaviour and greater saving, as well as to reduction of all forms of consumption but with [words indistinct] possible effects on the quality of work and economic activity.

In the social sphere the consequences must be alleviated by additional measures, Markovic said.

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES FOR 1983 PROJECTED

LD292104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Figures as received]

[Text] Belgrade, December 29 (TANJUG) -- According to the first working version of the program for Yugoslav exports and imports in 1983 compiled by the general departments of the Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Economy, estimates are that in 1983 Yugoslav exports will reach the value of 11.26 billion dollars; that is, they will exceed by 16 per cent the expected export value in 1982, the Yugoslav daily PRIVREDNI PREGLED (ECONOMIC REVIEW) writes today, Wednesday.

In 1983 Yugoslav imports would be increased by 1 per cent, only, totaling 12.915 billion dollars. This would decrease the deficit in trade by some 1.4 billion dollars. Hence the trade deficit would total 1.655 billion dollars, and would represent a reduction of 45 per cent. Thus, exports would cover imports by 87.2 per cent, as compared to this year's 76.2 per cent.

The value of exports to the convertible currency market would total 6.975 billion dollars or 24 per cent more than the expected value of exports this year. The value of imports from this area would total 8.759 billion dollars, practically remaining at this year's level. The deficit in trade with this area would thus be reduced by 1.4 billion dollars or by 44 per cent and would total 1.784 billion dollars. Exports would cover imports by 79.6 as compared to 63.8 per cent this year.

In 1983 exports to developing countries are expected to increase very considerably -- 31 per cent -- so that the participation of the developing countries in Yugoslav exports would reach 24 per cent of the Yugoslav overall foreign trade.

Exports to the clearing market would reach 4.285 billion dollars or 5 per cent more (200 million dollars) than the estimated exports to this market in 1982. The value of imports from this area would total 4.156 billion dollars, or 6 per cent more (230 million dollars) than in 1982. Thus a 129 million dollar surplus in trade with the clearing market would be created, that is, 20 million dollars less than the expected surplus in trade with this area in 1982. Imports would be covered by exports by 103.1 per cent as compared to 104 per cent in 1982.

In 1983 the value of Yugoslav exports to developed Western countries would be increased by 18 per cent, to East European socialist countries by 9 per cent, with the exports to socialist countries where convertible currency payments are to be effected increasing by 30 percent.

The keeping of imports at approximately this year's level would primarily be the result of a decrease in imports from Western countries by 14 per cent, and an increase in imports from the developing countries by 34 per cent and from East European socialist countries by 9 per cent, within which imports from socialist countries where convertible currency payments are to be effected would be increased by 26 per cent, these primarily being imports of raw materials and semimanufactures.

Particularly great increases in exports next year are envisaged by the general unions of tobacco -- processing industry -- 29 per cent, non-ferrous metallurgy -- 23 per cent, textile industry -- 18 per cent, paper manufacturing and printing industry -- 15 per cent, agricultural and food industry -- 12 per cent, etc.

KRAJINA NAMED TO HEAD NEW COORDINATION COMMITTEE

LD300240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- A Federal Executive Council coordination committee for property and legal relations has been formed and Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and the organization of federal administration, has been elected its chairman with a 1-year mandate. The following committees have also been formed with a view to carrying out cooperation and coordination work on tasks and affairs of joint interest: coordination committees for tourism; science and technology; education; culture and physical culture; the environment; zoning and housing; and communal affairs. These committees are expected to be constituted and should start work soon.

LCY'S VIDIC ON ENEMIES OF SFRY'S DEVELOPMENT

AU291510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- At the session of the political aktiv of the Sarajevo League of Communists, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that we do not want stagnation and we, as a society, must do everything to provide conditions that will enable the continuation of the development in our country which has been extremely rapid and which, for decades on end, has kept us at the top of the world list of countries with a high rate of growth. Such a development required great funds from abroad. Now we all criticize the excessive use of such funds. However, Vidic added, we not only made huge progress but it is also true that we made it through our own means, our work.

Those who refuse to understand what should be done in our society and what strength our society possesses to successfully solve problems that arise in its development and also eliminate all deviations from the aims and morals of a socialist society, are obviously seeking something else. Unfortunately, the enemies of our country's socialist development, those who would like to see our socialist constitutional institutions and organizations, such as the LCY, SAWPY and the like, destroyed, have been provided certain opportunities to express their different aims in our public media. There are some people who would like to see the SFRY disappear and therefore, when they are given the chance, they try to "contribute" at least a little to slandering those institutions and organizations by disseminating demoralization. They are not trying to solve our objective and subjective difficulties and problems but try to misuse them with a view to hindering the development of socialism in our country, discrediting the SFRY in the world, if possible, and creating a nonobjective, false picture of our work and our situation in the world, so much so that they sometimes succeed in attaining their goal.

PRESIDENCY EVALUATES SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD292202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 29 (TANJUG) -- The political and security situation in the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, has been steadily bettering as a result of increased political mobility, responsibility and ideological and political activities by the organized socialist forces, it was evaluated at a session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Wednesday.

The session was chaired by Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The high-ranking officials of the federation, the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo attended it.

The League of Communists has gained a higher influence and a larger support among Kosovo's working people and citizens in the struggle against hostile activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, it was pointed out. The front of the struggle of progressive forces for a quicker stabilization of the political and economic situation in Kosovo has been widened and the room for hostile elements to act has been narrowed, it was said within the context.

For illustration's sake of stabilization in the situation in this Yugoslav province, mention was given to a normal teaching at schools, to many political, cultural, sports and other manifestations.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia laid stress on the need to further engage and fully mobilize all organized socialist forces against counter-revolutionary forces.

The need for intensified efforts to overcome great difficulties with which the economy of Kosovo is faced was particularly stressed at the session. The Yugoslav community, all its republic and provinces are to further offer a manifold and all-round aid to Kosovo, as they did so far it was said in this connection.

TANJUG: HOXHA'S BOOK INDICATES STALINIST PURGE

LD292328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 29 (TANJUG) -- Mehmet Shehu has committed suicide after a family consultation with his wife Ficreta, says first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour Enver Hoxha in an "explanation" of the year-old mystery about the death of his one-time closest aid and long-standing Albanian premier. It appears in the closing, tenth chapter of a 650-page book entitled "Titoists", which was written by Enver Hoxha.

Hoxha now claims -- without considering that it might damage his image as a personfication of "vigilance, revolutionary spirit and visionariess" -- that in Shehu he had a foreign secret agent and his fiercest personal enemy for the past four decades. Allegedly, Shehu was first "recruited by the American intelligence agency", then he was "taken over by the British intelligence service" and "the Yugoslav OZNA (Organ Zasstite Naroda -- Organ for the Protection of the People)", to finally "become an agent of the Soviet secret service". The secret services even "consulted with one another" on what instructions to give Shehu, largely on "how to liquidate Enver Hoxha".

In his book Hoxha makes a fantastic "disclosure" -- that Shehu "met secretly with Tito aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth'." But the main plot of his crime story hinges on Kosovo and is connected with counterrevolutionary actions of Albanian irredentists in this Yugoslav province in March and April, 1981.

Enver Hoxha claims that the most faithful collaborator of Shehu was his wife Ficreta -- who, for decades, was member of the Albanian Party of Labor Central Committee -- and that Shehu had turned his whole family into a "nest of secret agents" whom the Albanian party leader now calls "poisonous snakes". Shehu, he says, "spread his network of secret agents and plotters everywhere" -- which corroborates the belief that one of the largest and most cruel purges of the Stalinist type is underway in Albania. Hoxha's crime story reaches its climax with his claim that Mehmet Shehu, "unable to carry out an ultimatum of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana and kill Enver Hoxha at any price" -- took his own life.